The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,636.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

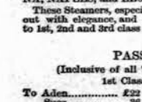
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay.....13	Leave Galle 20	
" Carwar 14	" Negapatam.....23	
" Mangalore.....15	" Madras 26	
" Cannanore.....16	" Coconada 28	
" Calicut.....16	" Viragapatam 29	
" Beypore 16	" Bimlipatam 29	
" Cochin 17	" Gopalpore 30	
" Tuticorin 18		Oct.
" Colombo 19	Arrive Calcutta 1	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 3rd September 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	23
" Kurrachee	7	" Fao	23
" Guadur	8	" Bushire	25
" Muscat	11	" Linga	27
" Bunder Abbas.....	13	" Bunder Abbas.....	29
			Oct.
" Linga	14	" Muscat	1
" Bushire	17	" Guadur	3
" Fao	18	" Kurrachee	7
Arrive Bussorah	19	Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

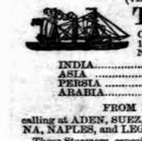
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 18th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA.....	Capt. Dodero.....	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	
" Suez	36	22	8	
" Port Said.....	38	24	9	Including Wines.
" Alexandria ...	40	25	9-10	
" Messina	45	32	12	
" Naples.....	47	33	13	
" Leghorn	50	34	14	
" Genoa	50	34	14	
" Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa ...	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMPERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and connecting with other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden.....	£ 25	.....	£ 15	
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said.....	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	Without food
" Marseilles ...	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Cavanolis, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

HUNKLAR, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship KINGSBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1870.

NOTICE to the Consignees of the CARGO per barque CARN TAUL, from Mauritius, to SEND OFF their BOATS for the delivery of the Cargo and Bills of Lading for countersignature, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kelly, at their risk and expense. Captain Kelly will not be responsible for the Goods after it leaves the ship's deck.

MEERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent, Apollo Street.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s..... }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
½	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
½	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Meerza Street.—On SATURDAY, the 3rd September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Muncherjee Dadabhoy Cuppawalla, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendary LAND or GROUND, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Meerza Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 55 feet 7 inches in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the house of Khutree Bhowaneedas Hemraj, on or towards the west by the house of Dossabhoy Cowasjee Mawalla, on or towards the north by Meerza Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the house of Ardaseer Ruttonjee Soonawalla.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9 Hummum Street, Fort.—Dated this 15th August 1870.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY (HURUMSALA) AT MALABAR HILL.—On THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 22nd March 1864, by order of the Mortgagee, Thacker Corjee Ludha, on account and risk or the Mortgagors, Vrudavandas Narrondas, Bhurvandass Narrondass, and Gomteebaee (widow of Narrondass Veerjee), all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or Dharumsalla standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Walkeshwar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring 3357 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east, west, and south by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Balajee Paidoorang.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, as large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

2 cases ladies' and gentlemen's boots.
100 dozen rich cut tumblers.
2 bales orange twist.
10 ditto grey shirtings, 7 and 8¼ lbs.
1 gold watch with guard and locket.
14 cases white grey muslin.
4 volumes History of India and few other lots of books.
By order of Rahmoobhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq., and Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq., Executors of the late Khan Mahomed, Hubbibhoy, deceased.
49 Scinde full-embroidered silk shawls.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome English-built circular glass-fronted miniature brougham by King, of Long Acre.
One ditto ditto by MacNaughton & Smith.
One ditto ditto by Smith.
One grey Arab brougham horse.
A handsome high-wheel dog-cart, new.
A bay Australian gelding.
A Pegue poney.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Anundrao Chintoba, Gumputrao Chintoba, and Madhowrao Chintoba, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Purshotum Junardhunjee and Gomutteebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, the mortgagors, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or chawl or range of buildings, consisting of seven apartments, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-eight square yards (or thereabouts), the said piece of ground being assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 127, and the said chawl or range of buildings, being assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 57, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west by the property of the late Moroba Naranseth, on or towards the north by the property of Jehangeer Framjee Ruxee, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Sorabjee.

AUCTION SALE of GRAIN, &c., at G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place.

A large stock of grain, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 7th September, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain R. Stewart, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st September 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The s.s. SUMATRA arrived from Suez with the following Cargo :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 6th August.
" POONAH, from Marseilles, 14th August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. ACADIA, from Glasgow, 27th July.
" POONAH, from Southampton, 30th July.
" IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 3rd August.
" BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 7th August.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd September 1870.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD, at the Club House, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Committee,
BRUCE SETON,
For the Honorary Secretary.

2nd September 1870.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II and III of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL:—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on THURSDAY the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 10,000, being the FOURTEENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest, and also the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the FOURTEENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd September 1870.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION WORKS.

TENDERS are invited for the following Works :—

LOADING BARGES at Elephanta and Hog Island for the ensuing season; to be lodged with me on or before TUESDAY the 6th instant.

The CONSTRUCTION of a FIREWOOD DEPOT, with SIDINGS, at Elphinstone Bunder; to be lodged on or before MONDAY the 12th instant.

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer, Govt. Reclamation Works.

Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, 2nd Sept. 1870.

INDIA COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1870. INDIA COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER 1870,
THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB,
Will represent in Guzerati the well known Comedy,
THE HONEYMOON.
To be followed by a highly amusing FARCE pourtraying the EVIL EFFECTS OF BAD ASSOCIATIONS.
NEW SONGS on LOCAL SUBJECTS.
A highly efficient STRING BAND will attend.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Stations on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignments of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those places on either of the lines where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together to make up the through charges, but no addition will be made for terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through.

The Classification of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway at the class rates named below when consigned to or from stations on either of the above mentioned Railways, viz. :—

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Embroidery, Glassware, Globes, Millinery, Opium, Silk—Foreign Class,
Boots, Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages (cased), Cotton Piece Goods, Crape, Ebony, Hosiery, Linen, Twists not pressed, Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.
Corks, Earthenware (foreign made), Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, Spices, Tea—Second Class.
Earthenware (Country made), Fish (dry), Hides (loose) Jaggree, Leaves of all kinds, Sugar (not candied), Vegetable (perishable)—First Class.
Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (fodder), Manure, Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.
Fish fresh, as parcels by Passenger Train only.
Long Timber requiring two or more Trucks will be charged at 1/6 pie per cubic foot per mile except Sal, which will be charged at ½ pie per cubic foot per mile, a minimum charge of 200 cubic feet per Truck being always made.

These arrangements will be in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th August 1870.

NOTICES.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, and DELHI BANK CORPORATION (in Liquidation).—A further RETURN of EIGHT ANNAS per SHARE will be PAID to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the above Bank on application at this Office.

JAMES WINDRAM,
Attorney for Liquidator.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st August 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—This little Press stands in the small space of 11 by 8 inches; it is capable of printing a page 7 by 6 inches, and works so easily that it may be used upon a parlour table; it is complete accompaniments, containing about 2,500 types, neatly arranged in three drawers, with appropriate divisions; a fourth drawer contains the furniture, inking table, &c., consisting of two galley chases of sizes, reglet, side and foot sticks, quoins, &c., composing stick, bodkin, forceps, mallet, shooting stick, planer, brush, and a small supply of printing paper. Complete .....Rs. 125

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, styles, &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six facsimiles may be produced by one operation; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.

"Octavo," or Note size, 8¼ by 6 inches .....Rs. 15
"Quarto," or Letter size, 10½ by 8¼ inches 25
"Folio," or Foolscap size, 13½ by 9½ inches 35

COPYING and CARBONIC PAPER may always be had in books suitable for the above.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 2/4 plats, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Red, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.
Caution :—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
POST FREE TO INDIA.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essences of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Outlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. R. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

H. M. S. FORTE.

THE AMATEURS of the above Ship beg to announce that they will GIVE A PERFORMANCE at the THEATRE ROYAL GRANT ROAD, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Society, on MONDAY, September 5th.

Tickets obtainable at Soundy and Co.'s, the London Hotel, the Divan Exchange, and at the doors.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance will commence 8-30.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED their PARTNERSHIP. The business will be carried on by Mr. JAMES MORRIS, C.E.

JOSEPH POTTS.
J. MORRIS.

5 Church Lane, 1st August 1870.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILL.

(Sale without Reserve.)

THE entire PROPERTY of the above MILLS, as it stands, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, (Chowpatty, near the French Bridge), on SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, at 2-30 P.M. Full particulars may be learnt of the undersigned.

By order,
MOTIRAM BHUGWOOBHAI,
Secretary Arkwright Cotton Mill.

Bombay, 16th August 1870.

N.B.—The Twist manufactured in the above Mill always commanded higher rates than that of many of the Mills in Bombay.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are guaranteed in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and in the matter of the COMMERCIAL INDIA FINANCIAL COPORATION (Limited.)

PURSUANT to the Resolution passed in the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation, which was held on the 16th day of June last, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees Seven per share has been made upon the Contributories of the Corporation. They are therefore required to pay the same at the office of the Corporation, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, on or before the 8th September next, or legal proceedings shall be at once taken without further notice.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

In the matter of the Trust Estate of PESTONJEE and DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA & Co. (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DIVIDEND of THREE and a HALF per cent. will be PAID on and after the 8th day of September 1870, between the hours of 11 and 3, to those Creditors who have executed the Trust Deed and proved their Claims as required by the Trustees' Advertisement, dated 4th July 1870.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, N. ARDASEER, ગોવલજી લખમીચંદ } The Trustees of P. & D. F. Cama and Co.

No. 19, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 per Share, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BUGHMANS, SHIGHAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same to effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—CLOSING of COLABA CEMETERY.—Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Christian Burial-ground at Colaba is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and I hereby give Notice, that on and after 1st NOVEMBER 1870, it will NOT BE LAWFUL to BURY any CORPSE within the said CHRISTIAN BURIAL-GROUND. Whoever on and after 1st November 1870 shall bury any Corpse within the said

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET a little lower.

CALCUTTA.—29TH AUGUST 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents, at Rs. 97-2, and a small lot at Rs. 97-4 or 2-14 to 2-12 discount for cash.
5 per cents, of 1855-57, at Rs. 106-6.
5½ per cents, at Rs. 113.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,395.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 125.
Equitable Coal Co. shares, at Rs. 236.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Smith, Captain, 26th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Umballa.
Fraser, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.
Blomfield, Lieutenant-Colonel, Unattached, on leave, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Makellar, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Ticonderoga	Holland	Calcutta, July 6.
	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, August 21.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship East, Callander, to Rangoon.
Ship John Peacock, Finley, to Rangoon.
Brig Letitia, Nacoda, to Mozambique and Zanzibar.

The steamer Emeu, to China, &c., began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
29 Simla (s) ....

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D. — W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq. — HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD. — W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq. — REV. J. PATON.
HENRY COCKBURN, Esq. — A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E. — N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DAVIS, Esq. — G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq. — JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq. — A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 "
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS.

IN compliance with a public demand, the War-Telegrams are now published as Extras immediately on their receipt. It has been arranged to publish them at the office of this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at the office of the *Times of India* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. To-day therefore they will be issued at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. A charge of One Anna will be made for each Extra. The Extras will be delivered, if ordered at places within a reasonable distance.

TELEGRAMS TO-MORROW, SUNDAY,
WILL BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "GAZETTE."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHEA—August 31st, at Byculla, of diarrhœa, Mr. C. Shea, aged 63 years and 4 months, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

ALDIS—August 26th, at La Martiniere, Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. A. Aldis, of a son.
COLVIN—August 26th, at Bijnore, the wife of J. C. Colvin, C.S., of a son.
FORBES—August 21st, at Daltongunge, Palamo, Chota Nagpore, Mrs. L. R. Forbes, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COCHRANE—August 29th, at 26, Mangoe Lane, Bertram Kerr, infant son of S. Cochrane.
CONWAY—August 22nd, at Ballygunge, Jacob Conway, aged 40 years, formerly resident at the Cape of Good Hope.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

KENYON—August 26th, at Sultanpore, Oudh, Eric Clifford, the eldest son of A. M. Kenyon, aged 4 years and 10 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

DISASTER continues to overtake the French army in the field. Up to the present time it has only been reached to be beaten. The roads traversed by the German army are marked by its victories, great and small—Wissemburg, Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Buzancy, Trizy, Beaumont—the fortune of war is all on one side. Nor is the cause far to seek. The details brought by the mail expound with certainty what we were forced to spell out painfully from bad maps and imperfect telegrams by the lurid light of former wars in many lands. It must be plain now to every one that the French were out-generalled as well as out-numbered. The French on the 2nd, 4th, and 6th of August were virtually surprised in cantonments. They presented a disjointed array against a resolute and compact well-jointed advance. Their corps were scattered over scores of miles—in the Vosges, on the Moselle, on the Sarre—and were ever weakest at the decisive point of contact. Moreover, the detailed accounts show that their commissariat arrangements were defective, and their staff arrangements poor. But the main difference was of another kind. At the head-quarters of the German army one mind reigned. No General would disobey or disregard the orders of Von Moltke sent through the King. One mind formed the plans and directed the onset. There was no undue haste, no undue delay, but a steady unwavering purpose bent on the execution of its schemes, but prompt to take full advantage of Opportunity, on the watch to modify the plan according to the circumstances of the hour. On the other side there was an aged and irresolute man, a man who has always required time to make up his mind ; a man who sits in Council, hears and defers his decision. And around him were Marshals and Generals, jealous, as French Marshals and Generals always have been, of each other's glory ; and over whom the powerful but slow and somewhat apprehensive mind of their Chief exercised but an imperfect control. The contrast is painful. It is the difference between a good general, a trained general, armed with ample authority, and a poor amateur sort of general, whose abilities shine in the closet, but are dimmed in the field. No one can read the details of the opening of the campaign without being struck by the power, directness of view, keen insight into the facts, on one side, and the weakness, obliquity, and poverty of judgment on the other. We doubt not that the soldiers of France were as brave as the vanquished or the victors of Jena and Friedland ; but how different the handling. It has been said that Napoleon won the battle of Austerlitz while the Emperor of Russia was shifting his splendid army from his right hand to his left ; and it may be said of Napoleon III. that he lost the day at the outset, because he had not made up his mind to lay hands on his army at all. The same irresolution appears at Metz, where he delayed his retreat until it was too late ; and now, after lingering for a week at Vouziers, as he lingered a week at Metz, he has passed his only free army into a corner of his realm, where he has again met defeat, and where he may soon be, if he is not now, cut off not only from railway communication, but from all direct communication whatever with Paris.

The victory at Beaumont in the valley of the Meuse is one of great moment. We have all along maintained that neither the Crown Prince nor the King could have had the least notion of advancing on Paris ; that the German troops over the Marne were flankers, and that the masses of the army acting on that side were working between the Meuse and the Marne. Writing in the firm belief that this was so, we said that the movement did not look feasible, and that the Emperor had thrown his army into a narrow strip of territory between the Meuse and the Belgian frontier, having, apparently, a strong force in his front, having certainly a strong force on his flank. The telegram describing the victory at Beaumont shows that the Germans were even nearer to his line of operations than we had ventured to infer. For the presence of the King at Varennes denotes the presence of the army behind which he marches. We may venture to assume that it came up from the Ornain in the rear of the Crown Prince, and that it was this army which fought and won the battle. Macmahon appears to have become aware of the dangerous position into which he had thrust himself and to have crossed the Meuse with the intention of breaking through the Crown Prince's force between Vouziers and Rethel, when at Beaumont he found himself in the presence of the army sent up by the King. The defeat must have been severe, for the defeated army had to cross the Meuse, and was afterwards pursued on the road to Sedan. If this be a correct conjecture, it may be assumed that the Crown Prince moved by Attigny upon Rethel and Sannoy in order to cross the sole remaining direct communication of the Emperor with Paris. The gravity of the situation of the French army huddled up between Sedan and Mézières with triumphant enemies in front and on the line of communications will be obvious by a glance at the map. The only line of retreat apparently open is by Hirson towards le Cateau and Cambrai. It looks as if this army also would be fortunate if it were not shut up in a town, but Mézières is not a Metz. It is now manifest that Bazaine must surrender, or try to rush through the blockading force.

Since writing these remarks we have received the puzzling telegram, dated Paris, September 2. To others it may be intelligible, but we have utterly failed in our efforts to frame a reasonable guess at what it means. All we can say is that the French claim a tactical success in the fighting of Wednesday. More light is needed to estimate what it was or its value.

The important telegram despatched at 1-10 P.M. yesterday was received just before going to press.

IN three weeks time the monsoon mail service will have ceased, and the steamers will depart once more on the ordinary day. Up to this period Mr. Monteath has not told us whether he has made arrangements to relieve Bombay from the vexation of Sunday morning mails. The case made out against him before the monsoon was so complete that he never attempted to meet it, but let the judgment of common sense go by default. It was shown that he made an imprudent bargain ; that he inflicted great worry on this community without benefiting the rest of India, and that he delayed the arrival of the mails in Egypt and Europe. Has he devised any plan that will really accelerate the mails, and restore to Bombay the half-holiday he so needlessly took away ? It might be done either by increasing the speed of the inland mail service, so that the up-country mails might arrive in time to be shipped on Saturday afternoon, or by allowing the mail steamer to start on Saturday morning at eight, instead of Sunday morning. Of course the first mail would involve a loss, but all the rest would ensure a gain. There cannot be any special day absolutely set apart in the scheme of the universe—even in the postal universe—for the departure of mails from Bombay ; and we cannot see why the comfort of this city—to put the argument on the lowest ground—should be sacrificed, especially when the sacrifice is worse than useless. Whatever Mr. Monteath has done he is bound to tell us. The bad arrangements of the spring ought not to slip back and be resumed as a matter of course. Perhaps those who are interested in the welfare of the mercantile community will officially ask Mr. Monteath what he means to do. There is no time to be lost.

THE annual ball of the Western India Club came off very successfully at Poona on Thursday night.

THERE was great rejoicing at Indore on the 15th ultimo on account of the Maharaj Holkar having been blest with a third son.

THERE seems to be a mania in Calcutta at present for forming Volunteer Corps. The latest proposal is to form a Horse Artillery Troop.

WE are glad to learn from yesterday's Poona paper that His Excellency the Governor is rapidly recovering from the efforts of his recent accident.

SIR WALTER MORGAN is on his way out to resume the office of Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces. His health, we are glad to hear, is in a great measure restored.

ON the 29th instant the Judge of Maldah convicted Moulvie Ameerooddin, and sentenced him to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. This will be a great blow to the Wahabee cause.

CONSEQUENT on the promotion of Colonel D. M. Probyn, C.B. and V.C., to Major-General, in the place of the late General Podmore, the command of the Central India Horse is vacant. It is not known who will succeed Colonel Probyn.

THE two companies of the first battalion of Her Majesty's 14th Regiment, which were to have been moved from Cawnpore to Allahabad on the 10th August, have at last received their marching orders. They were to arrive on the 31st August and 1st and 3rd September.

IT is rumoured, says the "Indian Daily News," which does not, however, vouch for the correctness of the report, "that the Government of India has ruled, or intends to rule, that for the future uncovenanted gazetted appointments in the financial department are not to be given to natives."

WE are sorry to learn from the "Pioneer" that the 15th Hussars and 59th Regiment at Mhow are suffering much from fever, brought on chiefly by the damp state of the barracks. These are on the double-storeyed plan, and have only lately been finished, but the inmates complain bitterly of the unwholesome leakage from roof and walls.

ON Sunday evening, the 28th ult., quite unexpectedly, Raja Sir Deo Narayan Singh, K.C.S.I., died at Benares. "Perhaps in all India," says the "Pioneer," "there was no man who had gained for himself so much genuine love and respect. A strict and sincere Hindoo, and honoured by all Hindoos, he was also one of the staunchest supporters of the British rule. The invaluable assistance rendered by him in 1857 was most justly rewarded with high honour by Government. He was ever most able and willing, both with his counsels and charity, to help in promoting the good of his countrymen. His gentle and unaffected manners won the hearts of all, while his clear judgment and wide experience obtained him the honour of a seat in the Legislative Council. All Hindoos may well be proud to remember him as their countryman, and all Englishmen to reckon his name in the list of their tried and truest friends."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 12TH AUGUST.

ABOUT noon yesterday the P. and O. s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of 12th August on board. The Sumatra left Suez on 21st August at 9-40 A.M., arrived at Aden at 2-15 P.M. on the 26th, and at 10-35 the same evening resumed her voyage. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Colonel McCallum, Commander Palliser, Captain G J Babot, Captain W Douglas, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Kelly, Mrs Guylee and two children, Mrs R J Leeds, Messrs W M Anderson, R Armstrong, Geo Peck, G Francis, W Phillips (Master-at-Arms), Conductor Sutton, Mrs Sutton, two daughters, and infant.

From Marseilles—Colonel W W Anderson, Captain Chamberlain, Messrs E B Harris, Harvey, Rodgie, Mr Mutter and brother.

From Suez—Major Wilkinson and Mr H H Martin.

From Aden—Shaik Yakoob.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, 12TH AUGUST.

THE French Empire is still in existence ; but it plainly cannot survive the loss of one more battle by Napoleon. To such a pass has what every one believed to be the strongest military monarchy in Europe been brought in one short week by the successes of the Prussians ! The French critics who demonstrated that the triumph of Prussia in 1866 was owing to a series of lucky accidents that could not possibly occur again, have now discovered that vigour and enterprize in war almost always bring good fortune in their train ; and poor Benedek has the consolation of finding a companion in defeat in the most famous of living French Marshals—Macmahon. The opening of the campaign has been marked on the German side by the boldness of plan and energy of operations that startled the world in 1866. While the French, carelessly confident of their own superiority, had their troops scattered along a frontier of 100 miles, from Thionville to Wissembourg and Haguenau, and were moving their left wing in a leisurely way down the valley of the Sarre westwards, expecting to encounter a Prussian army at Saarlouis or Treves, the Germans seem to have retired their right quietly and rapidly eastwards, and massed the whole of their enormous forces for a simultaneous attack on the right centre and right wing of the French line, from Saarbruck to the Rhine. Marshal Macmahon, burning to avenge the surprise of Wissembourg, advanced hurriedly on Saturday with his own corps to find the Prussians and drive them back across the frontier ; but his single corps of at the outside 35,000 men encountered the whole army of the Crown Prince, numbering at least 100,000 men. The French, by the confession of their enemies, fought magnificently ; but the contest was hopeless. The Prussian infantry, skilfully taking advantage of the cover of the woods, checked every despairing charge with a steady and terrible fire, and the artillery of the Crown Prince was so superior in strength that the French batteries of field guns and mitrailleuses could not contend against it. The Marshal did all that a brave man could do, but his defeat was inevitable, and towards nightfall his corps appears to have been utterly routed. A brigade of cavalry and a division of General Failly's corps came up in time to cover his retreat, and he fell back to Saverne, remaining there all Sunday to collect the scattered remnants of his corps, and then retiring again before the Prussians on the line to Nancy. But how was it that no reinforcements reached the Marshal till the fight was over ? He had been promised the support of Failly's corps, and probably would not have risked a battle against such overwhelming odds if he had known he should be unsupported. But the French had enough to do elsewhere without helping Macmahon. On the morning of the very day on which the battle of Woerth was fought, Saturday, the corps of General Frossard at Forbach, resting in fancied security in the valley of Stalling to Saarbruck, were surprised by a fierce attack from the Prussian army of General Steinmetz. This force had crossed the Sarre at Saarbruck, and occupied the heights on the left bank of the river, which for some inexplicable reason the French had abandoned on Friday evening. The accounts of eye-witnesses tell the same sad story of the fighting here as at Woerth. The French were once more outnumbered, and fought hopeless-ly but heroically, with fearful loss of men, till evening, when a fresh Prussian corps, arriving on their left flank, threatened to cut their line of retreat to Metz. Then all was lost, and Frossard's corps, completely demoralized, gave way to a panic and fled in hopeless disorder. There is the same complaint here of the neglect of head-quarters to reinforce Frossard. But Napoleon, in his singularly frank telegrams, owns that the Prussians had cut his communications with his right wing ; and Failly, whose corps lay between Frossard and Macmahon, and to whom each looked for reinforcement, had his own occupation provided for him at Sarreguemines, by which place a Prussian column of Prince Frederick Charles's army is said to have penetrated by the road from Bliesecastel. The French therefore were out-generalled and out-numbered at every point at which they were attacked ; and the boast of the Emperor, that, after the disasters of the day, three corps remained untouched, having never been engaged at all, is the most striking testimony that could be given to the excellence of the Prussian plans. The feebleness and irresolution of the French staff, on the other hand, are so conspicuous as to need no remark. For three weeks the army had been encamped along the frontier ; yet, when the enemy advances, one corps after another is taken by surprise and cut to pieces, and the whole line forced without any more effectual resistance than could have been made by an army of 60,000 men.

What is the net gain to the Prussians by the battles of last Saturday ? Putting aside the moral effect of such brilliant successes, the Germans have advanced into French territory as far at least as the line of the Sarre, from its source in the Vosges to Saarbruck, and will fight their next great battle on the line of the Upper Moselle, between Metz and Nancy, at a distance of less than 250 miles from Paris. The French line which faced northwards has in fact been swung back, on its left as a pivot, a full quarter of a circle, till it now faces nearly due east ; and all the territory formerly occupied by its right centre and right wing is now in possession of the enemy. It was only yesterday that we learnt the full extent of the advantages secured by the Prussians. It was believed in the early part of the week that Macmahon still held Saverne, on the eastern slope of the Vosges ; but an official telegram from Metz informed us last night that Saverne had been occupied by the Prussians since Sunday evening, and that Macmahon had retired towards Nancy. This message was probably meant to prepare the public for the news that came to hand a few hours afterwards, of the investment of Strasbourg. In fact, France seems no longer to have any troops beyond Lunéville, except the corps of Douay, which is defending the southern pass of the Vosges at Belfort, near Mulhouse ; and it seems probable that fresh German forces have crossed the Rhine at some point between Mulhouse and Strasbourg and joined the Crown Prince's army. Meanwhile, the French are merely "concentrating" their beaten troops and bringing up reinforcements. They ought to have plenty of men, if only Trochu and Bazaine knew how to lead them. Their plan clearly is to fight on the Upper Moselle, for Canrobert has advanced with the reserve from Chalons to Nancy ; and, though some strategists declare the French would have a better chance of success if they retired still further, for Napoleon to withdraw beyond Metz, in face of the indignation Paris has displayed at the invasion of French territory, is a political impossibility.

There has been no real danger of a revolution in Paris this week. The letters I have seen declare that it moves even strangers to emotion to see how the whole city seems stricken with anguish at the reverses the army has suffered. The people are profoundly saddened, but they are not in the humour for political agitation. The *Times*, which is now of course in a hurry to trample on its fallen friend Napoleon, published on Tuesday morning a scandalously malignant article, asserting that the French were only waiting for some one to pronounce the word "abdication." Acting on the hint, Jules Favre and Keratry the same afternoon took courage to pronounce the word in the Corps Legislatif, but no one heeded them, and their exhortations to insurrection have produced no effect. The people are pre-occupied with graver matters than the interests of selfish political partisans, and they still wait and hope that the country may be saved. Instead of being able to proclaim a Republic, the Left have seen the wretched Ollivier Ministry give way to a strongly Imperialist administration under the Count of Palikao ; and Paris is now in fact once more under the government of a military dictator. Should Napoleon fall at Metz, the Empire will no doubt perish ; but the war will then be fought out under a Republic, and I doubt if we shall find any Republican Government less aggressive or more disposed to keep on good terms with England than Napoleon III.

The ferocious malevolence of some of the English newspapers against the Emperor is to me unintelligible, though the literary *liaisons* of the Orleanist princes with important organs of English opinion have long been more than suspected. The meanness of the *Times* is natural enough. Nobody expects that paper ever to say a good word for a friend who has fallen on evil days. But the *Pall Mall Gazette* is even more bitter and unscrupulous in its partisanship than the *Times*. It actually repeated yesterday evening the absurd story it had circulated "on high authority" the day before, that the Prince Imperial had been brought to London with the jewels of the Emperor and Empress. It seems to me that the publication of such false news at this moment is a crime of the worst character. A story of this sort is specially calculated—and perhaps this was the intention of its fabrication—to madden the French people against the Emperor, and precipitate a revolution. No doubt a paper whose influence has been decaying for some time past is under a strong temptation to pander to the public appetite for startling news by inventing the wildest fictions ; but the *Pall Mall* has always professed so remarkable a regard for truth and honesty of purpose, that one is surprised it should resort to expedients for getting money that are far viler than the publication of quack advertisements against which it has preached so many sermons. The Emperor is not the man to desert his post, and he is quite right to stay at Metz and keep his son with him. If he should fail, I think it will be found that he can bear misfortune with greater dignity and patience than the First Napoleon. He is not personally a selfish or mean man, but an idealist ; and I believe he would rather die with the Prince Imperial on the field of battle than degrade the name of Napoleon by abject submission or flight. But it is not all over with him yet. He has shown, by the changes in the command of the army, that he is not above owning his mistakes and trying to remedy them ; and we should underrate his calm tenacity of purpose in the face of difficulties if we supposed he had lost heart yet. No doubt, he will attempt to "regain all" on or before next Monday, the fête day of the Napoleons ; and I am sure there is a general feeling in England now that it will be well for Europe if the French should be victorious in the battle, for, if Prussia can beat down France in one campaign, the Prussian army, in the hands of able generals and an unscrupulous statesman, will be the terror of the Continent.

I hope your readers will be good enough to show me a little forbearance in judging all these speculations about the war, many of which will, no doubt, seem absurd enough by the time this letter reaches you. I have really no choice between saying nothing, and giving an opinion, such as it is, on the tendencies of events recorded in the news of the day.

The new treaty for the protection of Belgium has been signed ; and Mr. Gladstone has spoken out satisfactorily on the duty this country owes to the Belgians. Our firm attitude would probably have saved us from war in any case, but now France has enough to do to save herself, without thinking of attacking the independence of other States. Sir Henry Bulwer, in the debate on the treaty, even appealed to Mr. Gladstone to use friendly mediation in order to save France from the horrors of war and revolution. But there is no proof that the French would accept mediation if it were offered now ; and it cannot be the duty of an English Minister to offer it. When the war is over, England might fairly interfere to save France from dismemberment ; but the French would never have suffered us to stop their march to Berlin, and they cannot expect us to stop the German march to Paris. The struggle must be fought out by the two combatants ; and, to do France justice, she seems perfectly willing to rely on her own strength alone.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

SOME very decisive news this week from the seat of war has produced a decided and most favourable effect on all our markets,—money, stocks, cotton, &c. It has sent the first named article down and the other two up, on the very intelligible principle that a reversal of causes will soon bring about a reversal of consequences. The panic which afflicted us all a month ago was aggravated by a conviction that the war would last longer and range over a wider field than any that has occurred since the days of the First Napoleon, and the recent signal and sudden Prussian victories have convinced every one here that the war will be soon over and will be restricted to the two belligerents who originally took part in it. Hence the decided reaction. I am not concerned with the reasonableness of the view thus held, for, truth to tell, I am disposed to agree with what the *Saturday Review* lately said—the more I see of public opinion, the less I respect it ; and events may at any moment give the lie most conspicuously to these rose-coloured anticipations. But as to the fact of the favourable change there is no doubt whatever. All sorts of public securities have been going up, and, with occasional slight relapses, are going up still ; money is decidedly easier, and bullion is flowing in so fast that we have no fear now of our reserves ; corn too is satisfactorily dull after the late excitement. Cotton has unquestionably revived. The market has passed through a period of terrible trial, but it has been purified and braced thereby, the dangerously excitable class of speculators having been completely swept off the field. Of course as a twofold influence affected it unfavourably before, it will have all the benefit now of a doubly strong force in the opposite direction. A speedy cessation of the war would give us cheap and abundant money precisely at the time when Continental manufacturing industry would revive to work double tides with the view of filling up the gap which the waste of hostilities had created. The cotton diverted to Liverpool from Havre and Hamburg would have all to be sent over to its original destination and the orders for yarns, now unfilled in Manchester, would be given out at once, supplemented in all probability by handsome additions. Thus, if war were to cease promptly I should be prepared for an extraordinary revival in the cotton market. But as I am one of a minority who believe that war, or at least disturbance, will *not* cease soon, but will last for a long time to come, now that the floodgates of trouble have been opened, I doubt the permanence of these symptoms of improvement. Not that I at all question the reality of a favourable change in the aspects of the cotton market. It had been unduly forced down by a collapse of speculation, and a recovery was to be looked for in the natural course of things. Dear money had more to do than war had, with the panic in Liverpool, and though the one cause was set in motion by the other it does not follow that they will continue to exist in equal strength. It is most probable that whether the war lasts or not, money will be much easier for the next few months, and of this circumstance cotton will get the full benefit ; nor, supposing hostilities to continue, is the consumption of the staple likely to be seriously checked. The French and German factories may not work, but what they have ceased to produce *must* be had elsewhere, and the demand will directly or indirectly be thrown on England. Of the substantial soundness of our cotton market, now that the panic is past, I have therefore no doubt whatever. I only dispute the exaggerated estimates made by men who fancy that war, and consequently troubles, are as good as over. Should I prove to be a pessimist in these anticipations, I shall be only too delighted to confess my error. There is unfortunately a sort of commotion, almost as hostile to the interests of commerce as open war, and that is what we have now to dread should war suddenly cease. Two years ago I wrote in one of my letters that France was a volcano in repose. It is a volcano still, with this difference that it is now hard at work. *If* war can be stopped and *if* we can quiet the volcano, and *if* we can satisfy timid capital that the quiet is likely to endure, then there would indeed be a merry prospect for loom, spindle, and forge.

The arrivals of cotton this week have been rather free, but despite that, there has been a very good market with a strong rally in prices. At first sight the position of the article statistically would seem to be against any decided rise. The stock to-day is 568,000 bales, 3,000 bales more than last week, 317,000 bales more than at the corresponding week last year. But then the quantity on hand must be taken in connection with our possible supplies and our probable demand for consumption. On the latter point I have already spoken. We know for a fact that less manufactured goods have been sold than was expected for the last month, but we also know that if stocks have accumulated somewhat in the hands of makers, the demands of buyers have been deferred only, not abandoned. Many German orders are hanging over Manchester, and it is only a question of money when they will be placed. They would be placed at once if an impression were created that the lowest point had been touched for the raw material. From the Eastern markets I suppose we must not expect much, but on the other hand an improvement is anticipated in the American demand. As to supplies there is not much to be said. A return, published here on Monday last, gives an estimate of 1,192,000 bales as the "visible supply" now against 1,017,000 bales at the same date last year, and 1,427,000 bales at the same date two years ago. There is an increase this year over last of 120 per cent. in American and 39 per cent. in miscellaneous, but a decrease of 16 per cent. in East Indian. The falling off under the last head will, I suppose, soon be made up. But even though it should be, I cannot think that the above figures point to a serious depression or at all justify the despondent tone which was common a week or two back. Of the next American crop all we know points to a yield of from three-and-a-half to four millions of bales, but by the time it is ready for market the demand may easily have reached a corresponding height, and it is useless to include it as an element in our immediate calculations, or to allow it, as some do, to burthen their spirits before the time.

In one of my letters some weeks ago I spoke of negotiations between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Government with a view to modifications of the existing contract on two points—the Brindisi route and the port of arrival in England for the heavy mails. I stated that the company thought of using the Brindisi route when the Mont Cenis tunnel had been completed and of selecting Liverpool as the arrival port in place of Southampton in order to reap the benefit of the Suez Canal should it be kept in good working condition. These changes have now been decided upon, and the full particulars were published yesterday. A new contract has been made superseding that concluded in 1867, and it is terminable on the 1st February 1880. Under the original contract a subsidy, varying in amount from £450,000 to £500,000 a year, was payable, the exact sum being dependent on the company's income from other sources. A commutation of this subsidy into a fixed payment of £450,000 a year has been agreed to, the company undertaking without additional payment to substitute for the present mail service between Marseilles and Alexandria, a weekly service between Brindisi and Alexandria, at three months' notice, at any time after the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel. The new contract also contains permission for the company to substitute Liverpool for Southampton as the port of arrival and departure in England. The service between Brindisi and Alexandria is to be performed in 75 hours, being at the rate of 11 knots per hour, and the time allowed for the voyage between Alexandria and Liverpool is to be computed at the contract rate of speed of 10 knots an hour. The fixed subsidy is to include the payment for calling at Penang and not to be subject to any deduction on account of the withdrawal of the sorting officers from the Mediterranean packets. According to the calculations of the company they will incur at starting a minimum loss of £30,000 a year by this route, the estimated receipts from passengers and cargo being greatly below the expenditure for at least a long time to come. But it appears to me this calculation makes no allowance for the fact that the current of traffic will naturally flow in the authorised channel whether its advantages are very conspicuous or not. The mere circumstance that the P. and O. Company sanctions and uses the line hand in hand with the English Government will recommend the route to most people ; the want of such a service has in fact hitherto been one of the main drawbacks to the route. The company, however, have a strong impression that the cream of their passenger traffic will always go by Marseilles, and time alone will show whether they are right or not. My impression is they have made a very good bargain. The Parliamentary memorandum, from which most of the particulars are taken, makes no mention of the fact, which I daresay the directors of the P. & O. were too astute to say anything about, that the change from Southampton to Liverpool will save the company about £50,000 a year now paid by it to Bibby's line for the transport of the heavy cargo from Alexandria to the Mersey. As the time when the Liverpool service is to commence depends on the company's giving three months' notice to the Post Master General, and is quite independent of the Brindisi route, there is nothing to hinder that part of the alterations from coming into effect at once, so that the company might "have the pull" in more ways than one, accommodate the public and benefit themselves. The solitary difficulty in the way is the state of the Canal, which the P. and O. are not yet prepared to trust their vessels to, and the continuance of which in really good repair they appear to have serious doubts about.

The Bank rate of discount was reduced ½ per cent. yesterday and now stands at 5½. Next week there will be a further reduction, and from all appearances in a fortnight at latest we shall have it down to 4. The explanation of this rapid reversal of the previous movement is that the action, on the Exchanges, of the successive upward steps was quicker than usual and brought bullion pouring in in enormous quantities, particularly from America. The Bank of England has now greatly strengthened its reserve, the rates in the open market are very easy, and all exchanges are favourable. Of course this helps the recovery in cotton just as the stringency in money, a fortnight ago, tended to produce the opposite effect.

The Bank of France has at length suspended specie payment, and the war loan of twenty millions sterling has been doubled. How this will affect us here we can hardly tell, but it will no doubt stimulate the flow of capital to this side and induce more hoarding on the other.

A very useful bill was passed through Parliament a few days ago and received the royal assent only on Monday last. It is termed the Joint Stock Companies' Arrangement Act, and is designed to facilitate arrangements and compromises between creditors and shareholders of joint stock companies in liquidation. The leading provision is borrowed from the Bankruptcy Act and is to the effect that the consent of three-fourths in value of the creditors of a company to any scheme of compromise shall be binding on the others, if sanctioned by the Court, and also on the liquidator and contributories. Mr. Sheridan, whose act this is, attempted a similar measure last Session, but failed. This year Lord Cairns piloted the bill through the Peers, and the law officers of the Crown did not oppose it. I believe Mr. Sheridan has in his eye the Albert Insurance Company Reconstruction Scheme as likely to be affected favourably by the new enactment.

The principal failures this week are—J. Threlfall & Son, spinners and manufacturers of Preston, with heavy liabilities : the firm employed 360 hands ; Kynoch & Co., percussion cap and cartridge manufacturers, Birmingham, with liabilities of about £60,000 ; B. Paraviso, foreign merchant and Italian Vice Consul, of the same town ; and J. S. Stanley & Son, yarn and cloth agents, Manchester. Rumours were circulated here on Monday of the failure of a highly respectable house, Barber, Nephew & Co., the alleged cause being heavy embarrassments in cotton. A meeting of their creditors was held to-day, but no suspension took place, the differences that had accrued against them being abandoned. I believe, however, there will be a private liquidation, which the recovery in cotton will greatly facilitate.

Compared with last week's prices, there is an improvement this week of about 1s. a pound in cotton all round. Middling Orleans has risen from 8¼d. to 9¼d. ; Uplands from 7¾d. to 8¾d. ; and Mobile from 8d. to 9d. ; fair Egyptians from 9¼d. to 10¼d. ; Dhollera from 6¼d. to 6¾d. ; Oomra from 6¼d. to 6¾d. ; Broach from 6¼d. to 6¾d. ; Scinde from 5¾d. to 6¼d. ; and Tinnevelly from 6¾d. to 7¼d. The sales to-day are 12,000 bales.

THE WRECKED SHIP ST. MICHAEL.

THE ship William Stuart, Captain Cook, from Calcutta to Bombay, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, bringing Captain Henderson and crew of the St. Michael of Glasgow, the loss of which was reported several weeks ago. The St. Michael left Coconada on the 17th June for London, she sprung a leak when only a week out of port, and, being unable to master it, the crew made first for Mauritius and then for Penang. The water gained on them however, and they took to the boats on the 25th and made Sumatra. The natives there were hostile, so the crew again took to their boats, and after ten hours on the water were picked up by the William Stuart.

CROSS PURPOSES.

MR. JULAND DANVERS, the Government Director for Railways in India, in his report for last year lately presented to the Secretary of State, mentions that "a contract has been entered into with the Carnatic Railway Company for the conversion of their light narrow gauge railway between Arconum and Conjeveram into a 5 feet 6 inch line and for extending it to Cuddalore. Capital to the extent of £800,000 has been issued, and surveys and plans are being made by the company's officers in India." The narrow gauge line referred to is 19 miles in length. It was constructed by engineers of high repute, Sir Charles Fox and Mr. George Berkley, the former being the Consulting Engineer under whose advice narrow gauge lines have been constructed in the Colony of Queensland. The permanent way is 35½ lbs. to the yard, and the locomotive engines and other rolling stock are nearly similar to those in use on the Norwegian narrow gauge lines. The alteration of a 3' 6" to a 5' 6" gauge involves in a great part a reconstruction of the road—new bridges, new stations, new permanent way, new locomotive engines, and new rolling stock ; so in a country in which new railways are urgently required, it may be presumed that there are sufficient reasons for the reconstruction which has been sanctioned for the Carnatic line, yet it is reported that the new lines to be constructed on adjacent districts of Southern India are to be on the narrow gauge design which has been condemned by the Carnatic Railway.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 1ST SEPTEMBER, APT.

The Prussians attacked Macmahon on Tuesday near Beaumont, and defeated and pursued him towards the Belgian frontier till nightfall. Fighting was resumed on Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock against Macmahon, who was retiring to Sedan, but the result of this fight is unknown. The carnage was terrible.

The Prussian Government organs openly demand the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

By British Indian Cable.

PARIS, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 7.30 A.M.

A Ministerial notice has been published stating that official intelligence is still wanting ; that it appears, however, that a series of engagements took place on Tuesday with considerable loss on both sides.

On Wednesday the Prussians reassumed the offensive on the left bank of the Meuse between Vouzy and Donchery. They were drawn by Macmahon under the ramparts of Sedan,

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 2nd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 38 cents.

CARWAR, 2nd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·94, rainfall 12 cents.

CANNANORE, 2nd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·950.

TUTICORIN, 2nd Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind easterly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·74.

MANGALORE, 2nd Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, 4th September.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd, celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 348.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 210, 235, 324.

Offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 21, 160.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 162, 157 (2nd part), and "Pilgrims of the Night."

The offertory in the evening will be for the benefit of the choir fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins. Hymns 141 (Blest are the pure in heart), and 133 (Blest Trinity).

6 P.M.—Evensong, and Sermon (I. On the Lord's Prayer). Hymns 190 (Oh, let him whose sorrow), 149 (My God, how wonderful Thou art), and 198 (Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven).

Collections at each service for church expenses.

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon with Holy Communion on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., to commence at eleven o'clock A.M.

WHO ESALE DISMISSAL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government Workshops at Moody Bay were closed yesterday, and the Government hands were told their services were no longer required; but the men of the old company are still retained. Can you inform me by what authority the Government hands are sent adrift and the old company's men retained? Some of them so discharged have been employed from the time the workshops were opened.

Can you also inform me if those men so discharged at a moment's notice are entitled to some compensation? We are certain Government is not aware of our being so summarily dismissed.

September 1. A SUFFERER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No one will deny that trade is dull in Bombay, and especially among the European community, and no doubt the tax-payers will be glad to hear that retrenchment is going on somewhere in the Public Works Department. The mere fact that Moody Bay works have been closed will no doubt prevent good money being thrown after bad in that direction, but what is to be said to throwing a large staff of Europeans and natives out of employment without any satisfactory reason or compensation?

When Government purchased the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, the shareholders of that company, I believe, set apart half a lac of rupees to be divided (in proportion to their pay) among the different employés at the time being, and who still retain their situations.

The works, although closed in Moody Bay, are, I hear, to be removed (or so much as may be thought necessary) to Carnac Bunder, retaining the staff of the late E. L. and P. Co., and thereby displacing Government servants who have worked in Moody Bay for the last three or four years.

I saw a crowd of about a hundred and twenty men at Moody Bay on the afternoon of the 31st August, who had just been suddenly informed by the foreman that they were no longer wanted, and the unanimous opinion among them seemed to be that it was anything but FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, 1st September.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST 1870.

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 10 with 20 Rs. added from the fund for Arabs and Countrybreds. ½ mile. G. R. Weight for value Rs. 300, to carry 9 st. 7 lbs. for every 100 Rs. under or over. Winner to be put up to auction after the race, any surplus over declared value to go to the fund. No allowances.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Mr. Gibson ..... b c b g t Cracker	9 7	Mr. Adams ...	1
Mr H..... c a m Lilian	9 7	Mr. Hezlet	2
Mr. Mackie..... g a g Paschal Lamb..6	7	Mr. Hardtman	3

The Cracker won by a clear length with ease, Paschal Lamb beaten off.

2ND RACE.—For ponies 13-2 and under, that have never won. ½ mile. G. R. 13-2 to carry 10 st., 7 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. A sweepstake of Rs. 5 with Rs. 15 from the fund.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Mr. Benn..... g a p Merlin	10	5 Mr. Willoughby	1
Mr. Dickson .....d p Pepper.....	10	5 Mr. Adams	2
Mr. Rapland..... g a m Mabel Grey	10	0 Mr. Hezlet	3
Cap. Charles ..... g a p The Baron ...	9	11 Mr Owner	4

A good race for half mile between Merlin and the Bearer, Pepper well up to the mare, which got off very badly, being some way behind at the turn in. Where the sharp corner comes both the leading ponies ran very well and let up the mare and Pepper, the former leading. In the straight run in both were passed by Merlin with ease and Mabel Grey lost second place by a head in the last few strides.

3RD RACE.—A sweepstake of Rs. 20 with Rs. 20 added from the fund. For all galloways. Handicap ½ mile. G. R. H. F. for not standing the handicap.

	st. lb.		
Mr Benn..... b g g Bantam	10	6	Mr Willoughby..... 1
Mr Fletcher ..g a g Star of India ...	10	7	Capt Stack.....2
Mr Mackie.....g a g Paschal Lamb ...	9	11	Mr Adams.....3
Mr Hardtman g a g Starlight	10	7	Owner 4

Bantam won with ease by a length; good race for second place, which was secured by Star of India by a neck. Starlight got off badly, and was completely out paced.

BETTING:—3 to 2 agst Star of India.
2 to 1 ,, Starlight.
7 to 1 ,, Bantam.
20 to 1 ,, Paschal Lamb.

—*Deccan Herald.*

A FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 10th August, says—

The Empress has been heard to say—"I am not afraid of the Prussians; the Emperor and I can very easily arrange for them; but I am terribly afraid of Republicans." I believe her Majesty is right. The Republicans at this moment are very much to be feared by the dynasty.

The same paper on the 12th instant published the following private telegram from Paris:—"M. Thiers said yesterday in the French Chamber that the Empire was henceforth out of the question. There could be no Empire without an Emperor. The Republic must inevitably succeed an Imperial régime."

AN ENGLISHMAN SHOT AS A SPY.

Appended is a letter published by the London papers as received from Mr. Elliott, brother of a gentleman said to have been shot:—

PARIS, August 9.

Write this in haste, as I am leaving Paris to-night, if permitted. I have to communicate the sad news of the death of my dear brother. He was arrested yesterday as a Prussian spy, and I have heard from authority I can rely on he was shot this morning. I was not permitted to see him. I shall be in Brackley to-morrow, if permitted. I hope, till then, God will be with us. I send this by a friend I can rely upon, who has got a passport. He will post it directly he arrives.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by all other kinds. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

A WAR WAGER.—A certain M. Thomas, of Paris, lately offered in the *Figaro* to bet 200,000 francs to 100,000 francs that the French would be in Berlin by the 15th of August, and stated that the money had been deposited. Some members of the Union Club of Berlin have accepted the wager, and placed the 100,000 francs required in the hands of the firm of Rothschild, in London. They now hope that M. Thomas will follow their example, as they have communicated the fact to the editor of the *Figaro*, and given him a longer time than he demanded. The wager now stands:—M. Thomas lays 200,000 francs to 100,000, and asserts that the French will enter Berlin as conquerors before the end of next August. We are, after all, not so much astonished at the bet of M. Thomas, for the great majority of Frenchmen firmly believe that Berlin is on the Rhine.—*North German Correspondent.*

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIAN VICTORIES AT WOERTH AND SAARBRUCK.

THE French have sustained two more severe defeats. The Crown Prince of Prussia, after the storming of Wissemburg on Thursday, the 4th inst., pushed on into French territory, and at nine o'clock on Saturday morning (Aug. 6) encountered the army under the command of Marshal Macmahon near Woerth, a town situated about fourteen miles to the south-west of Wissemburg. The battle lasted until four in the afternoon, and ended in the complete defeat of the French. The action appears to have been fought on the ridge of hills separating the valley of Saarbach from that of Neiderbroim. Fröschweiler is at the parting of the two valleys. Reichshofen is a little town of some 3,000 inhabitants, at a distance of nineteen kilometres from Hagenau and forty-two from Wissemburg. The forests of Hagenau and Jaerenthal are close to Reichshofen. The Prussians (says one account) "were posted amongst the woods of Hagenau and commenced a fearful artillery fire on the French columns; it was soon replied to by Macmahon, the mitrailleurs making a fearful havoc of Prussian regiments, who disappeared to make place for new ones. On the other side the enemy's artillery was making a real carnage in the French ranks. Turcos, Zouaves, and troops of the line fought heroically—three against one. Repeated charges of cavalry were unable to take any advantage, four regiments of Cuirassiers having to retire each time with great losses. The struggle lasted nearly all day, and concluded by the entire repulse of Macmahon's troops, after a most disastrous contest." After the battle King William sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta:—

"Extraordinary success! This new great victory won by Fritz. Thank God for His mercy! We have taken thirty cannons, two eagles, six mitrailleurs, 4,000 prisoners. Macmahon received reinforcements from the main army. A victorious salute (101 guns) was fired off upon the field of battle."

Macmahon, it is stated, was reinforced by division of General Failly's and Marshal Canrobert's corps, but the French assert that he was greatly outnumbered by the Prussians. The Minister of War states that he had only 35,000 men under his command, while the Prussians numbered 140,000. The French, a Paris telegram says, displayed great heroism. They charged the Prussian line eleven times—each time breaking it, but always finding a mass of fresh troops behind. Nearly all Macmahon's staff were killed, and the Marshal himself, after having been fifteen hours in the saddle, was at length unhorsed, and fell fainting into a ditch, where he was discovered by a soldier who revived him with some bandy from his gourd. The Marshal then directed the retreat of the débris of his corps on foot. The French suffered very much from the superiority of the Prussian infantry in the steadiness and accuracy of their fire. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The official Prussian account puts the French loss at 10,000 killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners. Their own loss is estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 men *hors de combat*. The defeated army left behind them their entire baggage, many cannons, and two railway trains containing provisions. They endeavoured to make a stand at Niederbronn with artillery, but the position was captured by Bavarian troops. They then retreated on the road to Bitche.

On the left, or rather near the centre, at Saarbruck, the French suffered another defeat on the same day (Saturday). It seems that early in the morning the French, who had occupied Saarbruck, evacuated it. The Prussians, who had scarcely intended to do so so soon, advanced, reoccupied the town, and moved forward upon the enemy, who had taken position at Speicheren, a small village on a hill which overlooks Saarbruck from the south, and about three miles from that place. The road from Saarbruck to Forbach runs on the western slope of the hill. The Prussians charged up the hill with great vigour, and a fierce fight ensued. The French under General Frossard held their ground on the hill, to the top of which they had been driven, until dark, when they were compelled to give way. General Frossard's corps d'armée was almost entirely broken up, and its losses in killed and wounded were very heavy. The camp of the division and a quantity of stores were captured, and 2,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Prussians. The loss on the other side was also very great. The official report describes the action as "a heavy and bloody fight," and it seems probable that the German loss was even larger than the French.

The Emperor Napoleon admitted the defeat, and on Sunday he despatched the following telegrams to Paris:

"METZ, August 7, 12.30 A.M.—Marshal Macmahon has lost a battle. General Frossard, on the Saar, has been compelled to fall back. The retreat is being effected in good order. All may be regained (*tout peut se rétablir.*)—NAPOLEON."

"METZ, August 7, 3.30 A.M.—My communication with Macmahon being interrupted, I had no news from him up to yesterday. It is General L'Aigle who announces to me that Macmahon has lost a battle against considerable forces, and that he has retired in good order. On another side of the Saar an engagement commenced about one o'clock. It did not appear to be very serious, when little by little the masses of the enemy considerably increased without, however, obliging the Second Corps to retreat. It was only between six and seven o'clock in the evening that the masses of the enemy becoming considerably more compact, the Second Corps and the regiments which supported it retired on the heights. The night has been quiet. I go to place myself at the centre of the position.—NAPOLEON."

"METZ, August 7, 6 A.M.—In yesterday's engagement at Forbach (west of Saarbruck) only the third Army Corps was engaged, supported by two divisions of other corps. The corps of General Ladmirault, that of General Batal Failly, and the Imperial Guard did not take part in the fight. The engagement commenced at one o'clock and appeared unimportant, but soon numerous troops concealed in the wood endeavoured to turn the position. At five o'clock the Prussians appeared to be repulsed and to have abandoned the attack; but a fresh corps arriving from Werden, on the Saar, obliged General Frossard to retreat. To-day the troops, which had found themselves divided, are concentrated on Metz. In the battle fought near Friesdwiller Marshal Macmahon had five divisions. The corps of General Failly was unable to join him. Only very vague details have been received. It is said that there were several charges of cavalry, and the Prussians had mitrailleurs, which caused us much harm.—NAPOLEON."

"METZ, August 7, 8.25 A.M.—The morale of the troops is excellent. The retreat will be effected in good order. There is no news from General Frossard, who appears, however, to have retired last night in good order.—NAPOLEON."

Marshal Bazaine has been appointed to the left wing of the French army, which is concentrated about Metz; and General Trochu has replaced Marshal LeBoeuf as major-general. Marshal Macmahon is said to have retired upon Nancy, but beyond that we have little information of his movements. The French force is now estimated at 230,000 men. Marshal Bazaine is said to have 130,000, and Macmahon and Canrobert 50,000 each. Of the German armies nothing was heard for some days, but advices received on Thursday announce that they are again in motion, and that the French army is retreating from all points upon the Moselle, pursued by the German cavalry. Saar-Union, Gros Tenquin, Faulquement, Foligny, Les Etangs are already covered by the German cavalry, and great stores of provisions, two pontoon trains, and several railway trains have fallen into their hands, as well as the fort called Petite-Pierre, from which the garrison were driven, leaving their guns and stores behind them.—*Pall Mall Budget*, Aug. 12.

THE BATTLE AT SAARBRUCK. AS SEEN FROM THE PRUSSIAN SIDE.

BILDSTOCK, AUG. 6 (7 A.M.)

I SIT down to write this in a corner of a small inn at the above village, having been stopped on my road to join the army of the Palatinate by the advance of the 7th Army Corps. At five o'clock I was aroused from my bed of hay in a stable by the advanced guard, consisting of dragoons and artillery. This advance accounts for the retreat of the French yesterday from their position at Saarbruck. At about two p.m. yesterday a messenger came to tell me that the French troops were retreating, and I started into Saarbruck to see what was the real state of things. When I got there the French were evidently commencing a parting salute for the town, to mask their retreat. The mitrailleuses were firing, but they were soon relieved by the light field batteries on the top of the hill. The townspeople were fired upon indiscriminately, and the railway station was knocked to pieces. Whilst the firing was going on, a party of Brunswick Hussars came galloping in smoking their cigars, just as if the French were twenty miles off instead of only from 80 to 100 yards. No sooner did the French piquets see them than they lined the bank of the river, and the Chassepot bullets came whistling across the streets. These Brunswickers are fine fellows. These are the men that France anticipated would fight for her, and whose Duke is now in Hanover. I spoke to one or two of them, but when I mentioned the name of the Duke they only shrugged their shoulders. Certainly this war has had the effect of putting an end, at least for the present, to all party feelings, and France could never have done Germany a greater service than by giving her the chance of agreeing upon this all-important subject.

Intelligence has just reached me which makes me think a great battle will be fought at Saarbruck to-day. I am, therefore, going to hasten back.

SAARBRUCK, AUG. 6 (10 P.M.)

It is almost impossible for me to send you the full particulars of to-day's severe engagement; but as the field post is just leaving I send a few lines.

The division of General von Goeben advanced upon Saarbruck this morning, the French, whose outposts were still on the parade ground, retiring as the German advanced guard came in sight. The suburb of St. Johann was immediately occupied by the cavalry, and when the infantry and artillery came up they crossed over the river into the town of Saarbruck. Skirmishers, with two batteries of artillery were then thrown out, and a desultory sort of fire commenced, the few French troops left there slowly retiring upon the next ridge of hills, having St. Arnual on their right and Forbach on their left. The position is perhaps one of the strongest, if not the strongest, on the frontier, and General Frossard showed great judgment when he retired and took up a position commanding the plateau across which the Prussian army must advance. The morning was drizzling, but about eleven a. m. it cleared, and, the troops having rested, the attack upon the French position commenced. You will be good enough to understand that the French position was one which Nature had done her utmost to make impregnable. From the bottom of the hill, covered with brushwood and intersected here and there with deep gorges, to the top, where there was a level plateau, the ascent might be about an English mile. But before reaching the base of this ascent the Prussian army had to advance across a plateau about two miles in length. The first troops to attack the enemy's position were my old friends the 40th Regiment, the 39th, and the 77th—about 6,500 men, supported by four batteries of artillery, their advance being covered by a battalion of rifles. The woods to the right of the French position swarmed with tirailleurs, whilst the centre was occupied by a strong brigade, which seemed to me to be about 8,000 strong. In the meanwhile General von Goeben, anticipating the arrival of Prince Frederic Charles, ordered the attack to commence, at the same time massing a large body of cavalry, composed of cuirassiers, lancers, hussars, and dragoons on either flank. At about twenty minutes past ten the engagement began in earnest, some six batteries opening fire on the French position, and covering the advance of the first line—this time with but little loss—gained the foot of the hill, and then the conflict became sanguinary. Foot by foot was each inch disputed, the continual roll of musketry being almost too awful to listen to. Gradually the French retired until they gained the crest of the hill; here they turned, and the loss on the Prussian side was fearfully heavy; they fired at about 60 yards, and the French, having to fire down whilst the Prussians had to fire up, and being but ill-concealed, must have suffered great slaughter. The regiments that had got so far were now greatly reduced, the blue uniforms and brass-topped helmets lying in heaps along the crest of the hill. Meantime, the trains from Neunkirchen had been bringing up fresh troops, who formed to the right and left, and advanced to the relief of their hardly-pressed comrades. The French, on the right of the Prussian position, then retired upon Forbach, remaining in position with artillery in their front, when they reached the suburbs of that place. Meantime anxious eyes were looking out from Frederic Charles's force; but no signs of it were to be seen. The first line was then relieved, and the French, under a severe fire, retired to the crest of the hill. Here, for an hour, the struggle for possession of the crest of the hill was hot and furious. At length the French gave way, and the Prussian infantry steadily advanced. No sooner had the French reached the suburbs of Forbach, than they opened a hot fire of artillery upon the right of the Prussian line, causing the cavalry placed there to change their position to the left flank. Here the whole cavalry division—some 8,000 sabres—were massed behind a sheltering hill. Had batteries of light artillery been, by some extraordinary means, been dragged up to the crest of the hill; and the service done by these guns will always be a prominent feature of the battle. The French, now reinforced, advanced their whole line, compelling the Prussians to retire, and pitching shells with beautiful precision into the cavalry which had suddenly descended from the heights and shown themselves in force opposite the French left, which their fire, directed across the railway and high road, was threatening to turn and cut off from their communication with Metz. The French reply was as feeble as possible, and already along the road ominous symptoms of retreat began to be visible.

The Prussians had evidently been strongly reinforced simultaneously at either extremity of their line, whereas the French reinforcements must have been sent away to their right and right centre, and there was nothing to meet the Prussian attack when it fell thus unexpectedly on their left. The battle was clearly lost, and it became seriously necessary for us who were spectators to "consider our situation." It was evident that our return towards Metz by any regular route was impracticable, and it occurred to me that the best thing we could do was to take to the hills with the villagers. These were now rushing from the village in a state of frenzied terror, and try by a circuitous route to make our way to Metz. I had, however, left some little property in the inn in the morning—a bag containing, among other things, some valuable maps and other effects which I was unwilling to lose, besides a greatcoat, railway rugs, &c., and eventually we (my servant and I) descended into the village to try to recover them. We had scarcely got into it, however, when we found ourselves under the Prussian fire, shells bursting round us in all directions, and bullets whistling over our heads in a manner that was not soothing to the nerves. French soldiers, too, and villagers, were coming madly up the street in such a way that I never doubted the Prussians were close at their heels. Perhaps they were. We did not stay to find out, but fled with the rest, and I know I performed prodigies of velocity in the way of up-hill running, of which I could not have believed myself capable.

I will reserve till to-morrow the account of our subsequent adventures, which where singular enough, terminating with our arrest at Metz and expulsion from that town—a fate, however, which is now awarded to all aliens, and which is a precaution necessary for the French to take in self-defence, the Prussian spy system being, as I am informed, carried out with great audacity and cleverness. I believe the defeated French force drew back in the direction of Sarreguemines, but information of any definite sort I have been unable to obtain.

Subjoined is a list of the French troops engaged, which I believe to be authentic, though probably other regiments took part in the action:—

SECOND CORPS.

M. le Général Frossard.—Chef d'Etat-Major, M. le Général Saget.

1re Division, M. le Général Vergé.—M. Letellier-Valazé, 3e Bataillon de Chasseurs, 32e et 55e de Ligne; M. Jolivet, 76e et 77e de Ligne.

2e Division, M. le Général Bataille.—M. Pouget, 12e Bataillon de Chasseurs, 8e et 23e de Ligne; M. Fauvart-Bastoul, 66e et 67e de Ligne.

3e Division, M. le Général de Laveaucoupet.—M. Doens, 10e Bataillon de Chasseurs, 2e et 63e de Ligne; M. Micheler, 24e et 40e de Ligne.

Division de Cavalerie, M. le Général Lichtlin.—M. Valabrègue, 4e et 5e Régimens de Chasseurs; M. Bachelier 7e et 12e Dragons.

AS WITNESSED FROM THE FRENCH SIDE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

PARIS, AUG. 8.

FORBACH lies at the end of a valley which runs for about eight or nine miles in a north-easterly direction—a fertile, very level valley, varying from one and a half or two to four miles in width, and bounded on either side by densely wooded slopes and heights, which are, however, of no great altitude in the neighbourhood of the plain. At the other extremity of this valley, and on the left hand on looking from Forbach, is Saarbruck, but the two towns are not visible from each other, the latter being buried in a hollow of the hills. Sarreguemines (within the French frontier) lies at a somewhat greater distance from Forbach in a southeasterly direction,—that is to say, on the right hand side of the valley and at the extremity opposite to that in which Saarbruck is situated. In plain terms, if you looked straight up the vale from Forbach you would have Saarbruck on your left front, while Sarreguemines, also hidden from view by the heights, would be on your right, perhaps slightly to your right rear. It is difficult, almost from the point of the position, and a hasty comparison of the map on the spot, and during the excitement of an action, to be sure that one's description is accurate. I can by no means vouch for mine; but must be understood only to state the impression which I brought away of the general lie of the land. Proceeding along the road in the direction of Saarbruck, you come to pick up some information as to the actual state of things, and I found to my great surprise that the French Division which had occupied the heights overlooking Saarbruck, on the Forbach side, had voluntarily abandoned that position on the previous evening, and retired within their own frontier, being at this time (between two and three p.m.) as near as I could not then precisely ascertain. At about two kilometres from the town, in the direction of Saarbruck, the long valley narrows itself slightly. Here the road turns at a sharp angle to the left, and with the trees which are planted beside it and the village of Styren-Wendel (consisting mainly of the buildings connected with a large factory) divides the valley, as it were, into two sections. In front of this quasi-barrier—that is to say, in the outer section of this valley—we came upon a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, which were the furthest advanced troops we could see on this line. The arms of the infantry regiment were piled, the men were lounging about in easy *deshabillé*, some of them lying in their *tentes d'abri*, some cooking, some cleaning their accoutrements; the same symptoms were observable among the gunners; nothing betokened any expectation of trouble or disturbance from the enemy. We had scarcely made this observation when of a sudden the roar of a cannon was heard, sounding quite close to us, and, on looking through my field-glass, I saw that a Prussian battery, posted on the external slope of the heights which the French had abandoned the night before, and in front of a large farm-house (to which, for convenience of reference, I shall hereafter give during the day the name of the "Maison Rouge,") had opened fire on some French troops at the farther extremity of the valley which were then invisible to us, but which afterwards represented in the battle the French Right. Immediately all was hurry and bustle. Orderlies and aides-de-camp began to gather back our force standing this centre to Forbach. The battery of artillery was got into position facing up the valleys, the arms of the infantry were unpiled, their tents were struck, and, as quick as lightning, a working party were hard at work throwing up an intrenchment in front of their position. At this time we were thrown back, in order to shelter ourselves from the shells which were now falling more frequently and with greater precision, and clambered up the wooded heights on the right of the valley, in the hope of seeing to advantage all that passed. Nor were we unfortunate; of course, we had constantly to shift our ground in deference to sundry projectiles which came unpleasantly near us; and there we were about among the woods and hollows we were obliged, every now and then, to lose sight of the battle for a time, and thus to drop, as it were, the thread of the argument; but, on the whole, we did very well. When we first reached the summit we found ourselves behind the French Right-Centre; on the right their artillery was replying with considerable vigour to the Prussian guns which were firing at them across the valley from a plateau in front of the "Maison Rouge." The Prussians seemed to be very strong in artillery, and every now and then a new battery was brought into action, moving for the most part (at this time) along their own left, and thus forcing the French to extend their right in a way which, considering the manifest inferiority of their numbers, must have made their position, I should imagine, a very critical one at this part of the day. A little later fresh Prussian batteries began to descend straight into the plain from the direction of the "Maison Rouge," and the French Right and Right-Centre appeared to me to begin to fall back. Regiment, after regiment, indeed descended in skirmishing order into the plain, and, falling like heroes, did their best to check the forward movement of the Prussians, but they were always obliged to recoil before the superior numbers of the latter, and to withdraw up the heights on their own side of the valley. At this time we, the spectators, began to find our position rather a hot one, and began to retreat to the direction of the French Left, working our way through the dense woods, always in search of some coign of vantage whence some part of the action might be visible, and kept on the *qui vive* by occasional stray bullets from the Prussians, which rattled through the branches over our heads. At this time also—that is to say, some two hours after the commencement of the action, or about 1·30 p.m.—I believe the French Right must have been reinforced, and particularly in artillery, for one could see by the line of smoke from the French guns that the backward movement was not continued. On taking up our position behind the French Left we found that the woods on the plateau of the plain were by this time filled with Prussian infantry, who were keeping up a murderous fire on the French infantry in the open, and on some artillery which was relaying to certain Prussian guns now in position in the plain below the "Maison Rouge" and firing up the valley in the direction of Forbach.

It was here where the heaviest losses of the French must have been sustained. Obviously they fought at a tremendous disadvantage; and the effect produced by the fire of their tirailleurs upon the enemy, who kept themselves carefully concealed, must have been infinitely less than of that which was directed against them from the dense cover of the woods. It would be impossible to overrate the dash and valour of the French infantry at this point, or to pay too high a tribute to their endurance under such trying circumstances. A hundred times they advanced close up to the wood with a desparate impetuosity, but, although they did all that could be expected of mortal men, they were always obliged to retire, and from our position we could see them dropping in scores at each successive advance or retreat—a truly lamentable sight. This sort of fighting appeared to me to go steadily on for a couple of hours, the artillery being engaged incessantly on the right, and the contest between the French in the open and the Prussians in the wood never flagging for an instant. At about the end of this time, a contest which had been going on at intervals between the Prussian battery firing up the plain from below the "Maison Rouge" and the French battery (or its successor) which had ventured as being in position at the end of the plain at the beginning of the day was suspended for a time by the explosion of a caisson in the rear of the French battery. The effect was tremendous, the battery was put entirely *hors de combat*; everything was a wreck; remarkable enough, all that remained of the battery was one poor horse, which, at some 2 or 1 hours' distance from the scene of explosion, still stood, with some difficulty got a little bread and wine which were very consoling. It was rather a fatal halt for us, however. It gave time for the ambulances to overtake us, which they did about the centre of the village of Styren-Wendel, and a dragoon of the escort rode after us, ordered us to halt, and told us to show our papers. These we produced, but it was too dark for him to make anything of them, and he left us without saying whether we were prisoners or not. Silence giving consent, we prepared to resume our journey, when suddenly a mob of villagers came tearing up the street with shouts and cries of execration, and pounced upon us, pinioning our arms and handling us pretty roughly, to the cry of "Prussian spies!" It was in vain I protested that I was an Englishman, my servant that he was a Swiss, and our French companion that he was not only French but an officer of their Garde Mobile. Nothing would satisfy them; my complexion, the shape of my moustache, and my whole appearance were, they said, entirely Prussian and that was enough to condemn all three of us. As for my being an Englishman, said one of my guardians, who clasped me in an embrace not made the pleasanter by the large amount of garlic which had evidently seasoned his last meal—as for my being an Englishman, that, in his opinion, did not mend matters much; "*ni Prussien, ni Anglais*" was to be found in this Alsatian village under penalty of rough treatment, or perhaps *la lanterne*. Matters looked rather ugly at one time. They dragged us up the street, and at last some one got a torch, and they looked at our papers. Probably none of them could read even in their own language, so this move was not particularly in our favour. An intelligent bystander then suggested that we should be taken to the Mairie. Some were for this step, some against it; but at last, in the middle of this swaying, shouting, excoriating mob we found ourselves, to our relief, hustled into the presence of the Maire. With him was seated the Maire of Forbach, who had effected his retreat from his town before the entry of the Prussians. He was a wide-awake, sensible fellow, understood our case at once, and, what was better still, managed to make the Maire of the place do the same. The village is an old town of the 12th century. I made the acquaintance of the owner, and got his permission to ascend it and remain there as long as I pleased. Here I made a very exact map of the country, but this with all my other papers fell into the hands of the Prussians. Without some such precaution as the bursting of shells we could clearly distinguish the peculiar ditonations of the mitrailleuses. For the space of two hours there is not the slightest intermission to this horrible din; while a few moments after the commencement of this attack a fresh one is begun on Frœschweiler, on the French left.

At the same time we saw dark columns of infantry descend on the one side by Gorsdorff, and on the other by Gunstett, and getting under cover as near as they possibly could to the heights held by the French. In the distance towards the forest of Haguenau, we perceived masses of cavalry. They were not quite close enough to turn what would have been a retreat into a route. This was our first thought. "But no," I exclaimed, "the Marshal's line of retreat is towards Saverne, he has nothing to do with Haguenau."

Once again, towards two o'clock, there was another lull of quiet. The Prussians were forming their columns of attack. The cannonading soon recommences, the Prussian artillery is supporting its infantry, which the French is engaged in firing upon. All at once we utter a cry. "The Prussians are entering the forest of Weerth, they will separate our right from our centre. Then adieu for the day to seeing the town which the Crown Prince has entered through a very difficult country, by Neiderbronn, &c., on Bitsche. The victory of Goeben at Sarrebrucken opens the road to Metz; but Bitsche, with a strong citadel, still intervenes between his left and the army which ought to complete his communication—viz., that of Prince Frederic Charles.

The belief that the Emperor was at Woerth with MacMahon gains ground as several French officers agree in the statements. His Royal Highness seems to think it was probable. 2-20 P.M.

One hundred French officers have just passed on foot to the railway station. Cavalry (three huge heavy dragoons), Zouaves, Turcos, Light Horse. Some with their swords on, but none with epaulettes. They walked in threes and fours, and two were supporting tenderly a tall light-haired boy of 17 or 18, who had his arms round their necks and was in great pain. It would be an exaggeration to say they appeared cheerful, but they bore their misfortune like brave men. The Prussians, like generous enemies, admit the gallantry which could not resist them, and the old soldiers say that nothing in the hottest of the fighting at Koniggratz could at all compare with the fighting at Woerth. In an interval of half an hour there appeared a long string of Zouaves, almost a full battalion, none wounded, followed by a hundred and odd Turcos, and a couple of hundred of the 17th Chasseurs, 56th and the 96th of the Line. None of these were wounded. The *prestige* of the famous soldiers of Africa has gone as far as the Prussian is concerned. To prepare them for their unusual costume and aspect the soldiers were presented with coloured cuts of Zouaves and Turcos, and now they have dealt with them, point to point, and muzzle to muzzle, and find the former are only very brave and spirited soldiers, and the latter, simply native Africans, who are accused of great savagery—with what truth I know not.

The Crown Prince, in an answer to an inquiry as to the fate of the Correspondents of the *Gaulois* and *Figaro*—"a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind"—said, in a good-natured way, he would let them go in a few days, "for they can do no harm by telling all they have seen." I do not know where they are, or should like to see if I could assist them; but if their wants were anything but of the simplest that would not be easy, and I am satisfied they will be well treated by the authorities, although they have been deprived of their papers.

The railway has been of immense use in enabling the medical men to send off their wounded to the towns, such as Landau, Mayence, &c., where large hospitals have been established, but the suddenness of such large demands has led to suffering no human forethought could have prevented. The field hospitals are in the front, near the battle-field, and the fixed hospitals are across the frontier, so that there were hundreds of wounded in the town and about last night to whom no attention could be paid. As far as I can judge the medical staff is large, skilful, and devoted; but what could be done when hundreds were brought in as fast as possible? The usual conveyance is the long four-wheeled cart of the country, which is pressed for the service, and over the pavement it jolts heavily.

I have been the accidental and unseen witness of a little scene just now which is worth recording. A country cart was rumbling down the street with two wounded officers—young men—on their way to the station. An officer on foot beckoned to the driver to stop and went up to the cart, the occupants of which tried to salute him, but he made a gesture, and the leaning over entered into conversation with them for ten minutes, evidently asking after their wounds. On parting he shook each by the hand and continued his way up the street accompanied by two other officers. He halted at my quarters and inquired if there were any wounded inside—they had been removed, some to their last resting-place—then went on, and meeting a cart full of wounded soldiers, talked to them each in turn, and so went on visiting the hospitals and the wounded in the most unostentatious manner. It was the Crown Prince. No wonder his men are fond of him. Many did not know him till he had passed on. He told how the soldiers, one and all, seem to rejoice in their wounds, and make light of them for the sake of the cause, and there was an honest exultation in his tone at the honour of commanding such troops. It is now 4 o'clock, and a report is going about that Macmahon had only two Divisions with him. If so, they have been sacrificed, causing an immense loss to the Prussians, it is true, but gaining no material benefit. They must have lost all their guns. The story is very improbable, although it is quite true, that the French were in far inferior numbers. Could MacMahon, too, have been surprised and involved in a battle so that he could not withdraw his men? He handled his troops beautifully, and a change of front under fire, when he retired his left and took up a new line for his guns, is spoken of with admiration by his enemies. Bitsche, on which his routed corps fell back, defends the pass on which his routed corps fell back, defends the pass of the Vosges in conjunction with Phalsbourg, Petite Pierre, and Lichtenburg, but, as M. Lavallée points out, the Vosges may be turned by Mayence and Saarlouis.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

THE following graphic account of this battle is published by *Le Figaro*:—

On the afternoon of the 5th three shots had been fired by the French into the opposite woods—there had been no reply. In the evening, a Prussian staff-officer had been captured on the road to Goersdorff. During the whole of the day men had been hard at work destroying the bridges across the Sauer so as to prevent the passage of the Prussian army. About six o'clock several Prussian columns were seen from the French camp to be taking up their position at Dieffenbach and Goersdorff. At seven, the Mayor of Gunstett and some country people arrived at Woerth, and reported that the Prussians were occupying their village. They were evidently drawing near, for Gunstett is only a mile and a half from Woerth, and Goersdorff about a mile.

On the 6th, at half-past three in the morning, we were awoke by firing from the outposts on the Prussian right, much farther off than Goersdorff, in fact, at Liebfrauenberg. At four o'clock a company of the 2nd Zouaves came into the village in order to ascertain if it were occupied by the Prussians. They soon retired leaving a few men in the place. Entering into conversation with these, we learnt that the previous night they had not slept under canvas, but had bivouacked, in the rain, which had commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted all night. As the firing on the Prussian right had not continued, the cavalry came down from the camp to water their horses in the Sauer, and Woerth was soon full of soldiers eager to get something to eat. In the centre of the village is an old tower of the 12th century. I made the acquaintance of the owner, and got his permission to ascend it and remain there as long as I pleased. Here I made a very exact map of the country, but this with all my other papers fell into the hands of the Prussians. Without some such precaution as the bursting of shells we could clearly distinguish the peculiar ditonations of the mitrailleuses. For the space of two hours there is not the slightest int

THE WAR OF 1870.

IV.

(*Saturday Review*, August 13.)

On the 3rd the general situation which we had attempted to divine was actually as follows. The Emperor held his corps scattered along the Prussian and Bavarian frontiers, MacMahon covering the right between Strasburg and the Lauter, Ladmirault on the left at Thionville, Frossard at Forbach, on the left centre, supported by Bazaine and the Guards in rear, and De Failly about Bitsch, protecting the branch railroad from Sarreguemines to Haguenau. Marshal Canrobert's corps was in second line at Chalons or Nancy, and Douay's to the south-east of the whole at Belfort. Most of these positions had been occupied for many days, and an advance by Forbach and Saarbruck was looked for by the main body as the natural complement of the cannonade of the 2nd, when the Prussian outposts (variously reported as from three companies to three battalions) had been forced over the Saar by General Frossard. Whether the Emperor's faculties have actually been weakened during the past ten years, or whether he missed the advice of Niel and Vaillant, who were at his side in 1859, is what we do not pretend to decide. Certain it is that his orders were confused and contradictory. Ready to all appearance, he was yet afraid to strike; a condition of mind which, once yielded to, must, as we pointed out a fortnight since, ruin the prestige derived from his single successful campaign. Purposeless movements to either flank were so made and counter-ordered as to irritate the staff and dishearten the soldier. The precious days drifted away, and the appearance of a single Prussian corps on the left front at Treves, or the inevitable difficulty of gathering supplies for an advance, was made the excuse in the Emperor's mind for remaining still on the French side of the Saar with his main force, whilst his outstretched wings, disseminated over a front a hundred miles wide, invited attack at half a dozen points from a vigorous enemy.

The Prussian situation on the 3rd was as follows: On the right, the First Army, organized by Herwarth at Coblentz, had had General Steinmetz—another veteran of the Waterloo period—suddenly assigned to its head in the field. It consisted of the 7th, 8th, with probably half of the 1st Corps; but in spite of every exertion, only three of the five divisions had reached the districts where the Saar flows into the Moselle above Treves. The Central or Second Army was less advanced. Prince Frederic Charles had only taken up his head-quarters at Mayence on the 1st, and was occupied in pushing his leading corps (the 3rd, under Alvensleben) direct through the Vosges towards the point of junction on the Saar, so long threatened by the French troops of Frossard, Marching partly, and partly (as is probable from their speedy transit) using the Kreutznach-Bingen line, this corps was now more than half over the hundred miles which lie between Mayence and Forbach. How important to Prince Frederic Charles was the junction of the French may best be understood by observing that their advance for fifteen miles only beyond Saarbruck would have brought them up on the second junction station before them, that of Neunkirchen, where the Kreutzanch-Bingen line unites with the main railroad from Metz to Mannheim. The French main body, therefore, if it had pushed less than twenty miles from the Saar, would have completely severed the communication of the troops on the Bingen line from those on the Maunheim, and both of course from that to Treves by Saarbruck, except so far as the Prussians might have used the cross-roads of a difficult country. But modern history may be ransacked in vain to find a parallel to the carelessness and inaction shown by the French Emperor and his advisers during the momentous days of which we speak.

Whilst the right and centre of the Prussians were thus still far from facing the enemy in strength, the case was very different with their left, where General Moltke had directed so large a force to assemble as to give to the Crown Prince and his (Third) Army great independence of action. Here were no mountains to be passed, no wide districts to be traversed before the enemy was found. The river Rhine and its petty affluent, the Lauter, had from the first separated the outposts of MacMahon from those of the Badish and Bavarian levies first summoned to cover the frontier. Dashing expeditions of horsemen were made across, chiefly from the German lines; and whilst these occupied the French, the Third Army was being collected undiscovered in their front. The 5th and 11th Prussian Corps and the 1st Bavarian were the earliest to arrive at the designated passages of the Rhine at Germersheim and Mannheim, and for fourteen days consecutively 5,000 men a day were passed through the latter city alone, and sent on by rail to Landau, where the Crown Prince had his headquarters on the 3rd, and was joined next day by divisions from Baden and Wurtemberg, the latter only that evening.

This fortress is but a short march from the frontier on the Lauter, and as the German side of that stream was wooded, it was not difficult to mass a great part of the allied troops close to it on that side. The line of the stream was observed by the French with a single division of MacMahon's corps under General Adel Douay, who, though ignorant of the movements on the other side, was so rash as to keep the bulk of his troops almost upon the frontier. It was open to him to have held this line with picquets of his cavalry, and kept his command so far to the south as to have had ample notice of the advance of the Prussians over the stream. Trusting, however, to a vague idea that the enemy were on the defensive, he (or possibly the Marshal under whom he acted) neglected this obvious precaution, although aware that there were other unguarded passages by which he might be attacked, as that of Lauterburg, a small place ten miles to his right, near the Rhine. His position, therefore, laid him at the mercy of the superior numbers who were gathering before him unobserved, and the Crown Prince promptly used the advantage thus offered by the enemy, whose camp was but a mile beyond the Lauter.

Early on the morning of the 4th the Prussians and Bavarians crossed the stream by various passages near Weissenbourg, the Crown Prince taking care thoroughly to outflank his opponents by sending the Baden Division, which had joined him complete under the Prussian General Beyer, to cross the stream at Lauterburg. This last column, however, never got near the enemy. Douay, surprised at the unexpected attack, made a gallant but wholly useless attempt to hold his ill-chosen position. He was forthwith outflanked and driven back, and his own life, and the loss of 900 prisoners, a gun, and all his wounded, paid the penalty of the bad generalship which had thrust him into certain defeat. That night the stragglers of his division were wandering through the streets of Haguenau, twenty miles to the southward, on the road to Strasburg.

Probably the Crown Prince's orders to press his advantage by the same telegraphic wire which took his joyful news to his father's headquarters. At any rate, on the 5th he was following up his success, and picking up stragglers of the French in the villages which crowd the rich plain towards Haguenau, whilst MacMahon, in hopes of revenging the check sustained the day before by one of his corps, moved over the spurs of the Vosges, westward of that town, towards the enemy's flank. The Prussians were no doubt prepared for this attempt, and turned against him on the 6th, carrying, if not over 100,000 men, as the French assert, certainly not far from 100,000; for the two Prussian corps should have been each full 30,000 strong, and the Bavarians, with the Badish and Wurtemberg troops, were over 30,000. MacMahon seems to have had only the rest of his own corps, with possibly a detachment from De Failly's, and therefore was outnumbered three to one. The collision took place at the villages of Worth and Reichshoffen, not far from where the Hagueneau-Bitsch railway begins to wind its way upwards from the plain. Late as the Prussians were, flushed by recent success, and having so vast a preponderance of strength, the result could not long be doubtful. MacMahon was decisively beaten, and, leaving upwards of 30 guns and 5,000 prisoners in the Prince's hands, escaped up the hills, retreating apparently on Bitsch. To retire before the enemy's front in the face of a routed force was, however, plainly very dangerous; and mindful of this, or desirous to cover the railroad from Strasburg to Nancy, he moved by cross-roads through the hills to his left, and got to Saverne, a large station on that line, which place however he abandoned to the Prussians on the 8th.

On the very day on which the most famous of the French generals suffered this disaster, the same bad strategy which left the First Corps to be routed by a whole army was repeated with the Second Corps before Saarbruck. General Frossard had fallen back slightly from the latter place after the Wissembourg news was telegraphed to the French headquarters on the 4th. General Goeben, with the divisions of the 7th and 8th Corps, finding support close at hand in the arrival of the 3rd, which was now coming up from Neunkirchen, did not hesitate of his own motion to follow them up. The action that ensued was warm, but the Prussians—according to the interesting narrative of an eye-witness in the last *Times*—had infinitely better use of the cover afforded by woods than their opponents, and got the better of Frossard even before the 3rd Corps, hurried by trains over the line which the French had neglected to seize, came fairly on the ground. The newly arriving troops were so judiciously used to let Goeben strengthen his right (whether by his own order or Alvensleben's does not appear), that the French left was thoroughly outflanked, the direct road to Metz occupied, and Frossard compelled, with such troops of other corps as had reached him, to make a circuitous and dangerous retreat through by roads to the south on St. Avold. Near this he regained the Metz road, fifteen miles from the fortress, but the Prussians had followed up their advantage so closely that they were at the same place not many hours later. Of course the defeat led to a concentration of the French main body round Metz, whilst MacMahon was making a parallel retreat on Nancy, where Marshal Canrobert is ready to support him. A French estimate of Tuesday gives the forces of these Marshals (including De Failly's corps, which joined MacMahon) as together equal to 100,000 men, and the main army, now under Bazaine, as 130,000.

Such fugitive accounts as we have of the battles are not sufficient to base any final judgment of the tactics on. We only know that the French fought recklessly and carelessly at Forbach; that the mitrailleur has done nothing as yet to justify the hopes of its inventors; nor has the Chassepot proved sensibly superior, as the French had hoped, to the needle-gun. As to the strategy, it needs no critic to point out the lamentable deficiency which permitted isolated corps at two different points to be surprised and overwhelmed by armies against which they had no chance. That the Crown Prince neither followed up MacMahon nor attempted to force his way between him and the Saar, seems rather to us to show that the Third Army was destined for some hidden further use than its commander was paralysed, as the French suppose, by his own losses. That only one corps of the Second Army got up to Forbach in time for the contest of the 6th is answer enough to those who are surprised not to have found Prince Frederic Charles co-operating with his cousin, by moving southward across MacMahon's rear to destroy the French right wing.

The investment of Strasburg closes our history for the week. That the Prussians are aware how poorly the place is garrisoned may be conjectured from their leaving the charge of its enclosure to the Badish division (Beyer's), who will doubtless be reinforced by some of the Reserves, now following the successful armies in second line. That the fortress should soon be summoned was an inevitable result of MacMahon's abandonment of the district. A blockade, well maintained, is a fearful weapon against a city of over 80,000 souls. But should the Prussians desire a more speedy success, and bring up a full siege-train, the history of French frontier fortresses in 1814-15 shows that civic troops serving an unstable Government cannot be relied on for any real defence, unless some man of genius chance to be in command.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.—FALL OF THE OLLIVIER MINISTRY.

In Paris the news of the French reverses produced a frantic outburst of rage. The Government furnished no information to the people of the affair at Wissembourg, and it first became know to the Parisians through the English papers, and caused much excitement. On Friday evening (5th) circulation was almost impossible on the Boulevards des Italiens and Montmartre from the immense crowd of people. About 6 P.M. the shop of a banker, named Dreher, was assaulted by a mob in consequence of it being asserted that he had publicly expressed his satisfaction at the French defeat. A similar manifestation was made before the shop of Baron Hirsch, another banker, and the energetic intervention of the police alone prevented the door being driven in. Hirsch was one of four bankers against whom proceedings had been commenced by the authorities for an alleged breach of the law in sending money to an enemy's country. On the night of the 4th inst. several parcels of specie belonging to these four bankers, and representing in all about £560,000, were seized by the police at one of the railway stations. The money, it is said, was destined for England, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, but the authorities, no doubt, acted upon the impression that it was really intended for Germany. On Saturday afternoon a great revulsion in public feeling was caused by a report set on foot at the Bourse that the French, under Macmahon, had retaken Wissemburg, advanced into the Palatinate, and captured Landau. For the time the wildest excitement prevailed, and business was suspended in the Law Courts in order that the news might be read. Somebody then thought of applying for further information at the Government offices, and there learned that no such news had been received. Speedily the fury of the mob was turned against the Bourse, and there were threats of pulling it down. Several of the habitués of the Bourse were roughly used, and fighting between them and the people only stopped by a heavy police force. Then the mob went to the Place Vendôme and insisted upon an interview with M. Ollivier. He came out, and promised that all the news should be communicated to them as it arrived. The author of the false report had, he said, been arrested, but the Minister declined to give his name until his guilt had been proved. M. Ollivier concluded by asking the crowd to have patience and to cry "Vive la patrie," which they did. Subsequently a proclamation, signed by all the Ministers, was issued, denouncing the fabricators of false news, and exhorting the people to be patient and unanimous, with but one desire—the triumph of the arms of France.

On Sunday came the Emperor's telegrams, announcing the French defeats at Woerth and Speicheren. At 5 A.M. the Empress hurried up from St. Cloud to the Tuileries. At 9 A.M. the Ministers were summoned to meet her, and her Majesty issued the following proclamation:—

"Frenchmen!—The opening of the war has not been in our favour. Our arms have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be among us but a single party, that of France; but a single flag, the flag of our national honour. I come into your midst. Faithful to my mission and to my duty, you will see me first where danger threatens to defend the flag of France. I call upon all good citizens to preserve order; to disturb it would be to conspire with our enemies.—EUGENIE."

The Council of Ministers remained sitting *en permanence*, and in the afternoon put forth another proclamation, which concluded as follows:—"In the face of the grave news which has come to hand our duty is clear. We appeal to the patriotism and energy of all. The Chambers are convoked. Let us first place Paris in a state of defence in order to facilitate the execution of the military preparations. We declare the capital in a state of siege. Let there be no weakness—no divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us fight with vigour, and the country will be saved." Then followed a decree convoking the Senate and Legislative body for the 11th of August, and a second decree declaring the Department of the Seine in a state of siege, which by a subsequent decree was extended to the departments on the Côte d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and Rhone. On Sunday evening there was extraordinary excitement on the Boulevards. Vast crowds occupied the whole causeway, and impeded the circulation of carriages. They carried flags, sang the "Marseillaise" in the excited manner, and, in an observer's words, "seemed ripe for mischief." On Monday evening the following proclamation, signed by all the French Ministers, was posted up throughout Paris:—

"Frenchmen!—We have told you the whole truth; it is now for you to fulfil your duty. Let one single cry issue from the breasts of all—from one end of France to the other. Let the whole people rise, quivering, and sworn to fight the great fight. Some of our regiments have succumbed before overwhelming numbers, but our army has not been vanquished. The same intrepid breath still animates it; let us support it. To a momentarily successful audacity we will oppose a union which conquers destiny. Let us fall back upon ourselves, and our invaders shall hurl themselves against a rampart of human breasts. As in 1792 and at Sebastopol, let our reverses be the school of our victories. It would be a crime to doubt for an instant the safety of our country, and a greater still not to do our part to secure it. Up, then, up! And your inhabitants of the Centre, the North, and the South, upon whom the burden of the war does not fall, hasten with unanimous enthusiasm to the help of your brethren in the East. Let France, united in success, be still more united under trial, and may God bless our arms!"

The state of affairs in the capital became so menacing, however, that the Senate and Legislative Body were summoned to meet on Tuesday, a day before the one day on which they were originally convoked. In the Senate, M. Parrieu, on behalf of the Government, made a statement, in which he said—"The Emperor promised to assemble the Chamber as soon as circumstances should require. The Empress did not wish to wait when the state of affairs was more compromised. We have suffered reverses, but we have not been vanquished. The greater part of the army has not fought, and is ready to obtain victory for us. Our resources are intact; we ask you to authorize a levy *en masse*. Everything is ready. Paris is placed in a state of defence, and can sustain a long siege. We shall shorten the formalities for the enrolment of volunteers. We ask you to approve a general organization of the National Guard, and the incorporation of a part of the Garde Mobile in the regular army, and to accelerate the drawing of the class for 1871. The Prussians hope to profit by our internal divisions, but this hope will be deceived. If order should be disturbed we shall make use of the powers conferred upon us by the state of siege, and we shall call to our aid other forces than those of the National Guard." In the Legislative Body, M Ollivier attempted to deliver a similar address, but owing to the interruptions he met with little of what he said could be heard. M. Jules Favre declared that the military incapacity of the Emperor has been fully proved, and that he ought to resign the command of the army. The government of the country, he proposed, should be taken in hand by the Chamber itself. At this there was great uproar, in the midst of which M. Granier de Cassagnac exclaimed that M. Jules Favre and the other members of the Left ought to be shot, and Count de Keratry declared that the Emperor ought to abdicate. A great tumult ensued, and the Ministers and some of the deputies nearly came to blows. Ultimately the President put on his hat, and the sitting was suspended. Subsequently, on the motion of M. Clement Duvernois, an order of the day, which was virtually a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, was adopted, and shortly afterwards M. Ollivier announced that he had conferred with the Empress, and that with the consent of the Emperor, General Montauban, Duke of Palikao, had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet. On Wednesday the names of the new Ministry were announced. They are—General Cousin Montauban (Count de Palikao), Minister of War; M. Chevreau, Minister of the Interior; M. Magne, Minister of Finance; M. Clément Duvernois, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Admiral Regault de Genouilly, Minister of Marine; Baron J. Brenier, Minister of Public Works; Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Grandperret, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Busson-Billault, President of the Council of State.

Outside the Chamber on Tuesday there were some exciting scenes; and it is reported that in one case a number of the National Guard, when ordered to disperse a crowd, threw down their arms and left the barracks. Cavalry and infantry were brought out, and a number of arrests were made. The troops were assailed with such cries as "Lâches, fainéants, à la frontière; battez-vous avec les Prussiens!" although the majority of the crowd contented themselves with shouting "Vive la Liberté;" "Vive la Republique!" and, above all, "Des armes, Des armes!" The readiness with which the crowd took advantage of any bit of scaffolding or broken wall, which the cavalry could not get over, showed their hereditary genius for street fighting, and what mischief they might have done had their appeal for arms been heard. On Wednesday there was again a great display of military forces in Paris. 10,000 men of the marine and infantry arrived from Cherbourg and other ports on Monday. The proceedings in the Legislative Body on Wednesday were very quiet in contrast to those of the day before. A proposal was adopted to declare urgent a resolution to postpone all payments for one month, dating from the 11th inst. A report was read from a committee appointed on the previous day, which proposed to call out the soldiers no longer liable of the classes from 1858 to 1863—a step which will furnish about 300,000 men who have been in the service, and also to make a levy of all citizens who have been under arms. The committee proposed, moreover, that all men between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age who are unmarried and have no children shall be required to join the army. M. de Forcade la Roquette, who read the report, before resuming his seat, moved a vote of thanks to the French Army, declaring that it had deserved well of the country. Unanimous cheering, three times renewed, greeted this motion, and the House decided that the President should transmit it to the army. The above propositions were unanimously adopted. M. Estancelin moved that the Legislative Body should sit *en permanence* until the Prussians evacuated France. On a vote there were 117 ayes against 117 noes, and the motion was consequently lost. M. Jules Ferry questioned the Cabinet as to the use it intended to make of the powers conferred upon it by the state of siege, and criticized the repressive measures resorted to. No reply was given by the Government, and the matter dropped.

Letters from Paris state that there is a growing belief that the Empire is at an end, whatever may be the fate of the next battle. It is reported that some of the leading public men of France, Orleanist and Republican, have been discussing the propriety of proposing to the Chamber to establish a provisional government; and it is even said that some friends of the Emperor have already made preparations for the flight of the Empress and her son. Indeed, at present there is a great diversity in the statements as to the whereabouts of the Prince Imperial. On Wednesday it was announced that he had returned to Paris.

On Thursday a telegram from Metz assured us he was still with the Emperor in that town. Another report, which on Wednesday evening took a very positive form, is that the Prince arrived on that day in London, and drove at once to the French Embassy. The precautions which in such a case would naturally be taken to conceal the Prince's movements render it, of course, very difficult to ascertain the truth, but there is strong reason for believing that his Imperial Highness has actually reached our shores, along with a considerable quantity of jewels and other valuables belonging to the Emperor and Empress.—*Pall Mall Budget*, Aug. 12.

NO HOPE FOR THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, AUGUST 11.

I find a strong impression on the minds of many people, even of some who know the Emperor well, that he would not survive defeat. I spoke for some time to-day with one of Napoleon's personal friends who has known him for half his life, has never accepted anything from him, and whom I believe to be sincerely attached to him, as are many of those who have known him intimately, and have had opportunities of appreciating his kindness of heart and amiable qualities. The gentleman in question evidently thought it consistent with the Emperor's character to throw away his life in the hour of crowning defeat. How often it has been said that Napoleon I. should have fallen at Waterloo. It seems almost beyond a doubt that the news of a great battle lost would be the signal for the Chamber of Deputies to declare the throne vacant, perhaps, by a unanimous vote, for there is sad defection among many who passed for stanch adherents. Nobody doubts that we are on the high road to a Republic; and what after that? is the question asked, for past experience of a Republic in France has not inspired the bulk of the nation either with love for that form of government, or with a belief in its duration. "The Orleans Family" is the usual reply. Altogether the tone of the newspapers and of conversation in Paris at the present moment is not cheering for the Imperial dynasty. One hears very little of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" but a good deal of "*Vive la France!*" "There must no longer be any other cry," says a paper to-day. Amid all these signs and omens of coming ill-fortune, the Empress seems to display her usual pluck and energy. The formation of the new Cabinet was no easy matter, although it seems there was no lack of candidates, more or less eligible. On Tuesday night the Privy Council assembled at the Tuileries, Count Palikao, the presidents of the two Chambers, and other dignitaries being present. The Empress presided, and the deliberations are said to have lasted till 5 in the morning. Even after this long labour the Ministry was still unborn, but, after brief repose, the Council met again, and the makeshift Cabinet, of which you know the composition, was completed in time for announcement to the Chamber. The Ministry of Fine Arts, invented by M. Ollivier for the benefit of his friend Maurice Richard, was not filled up, and is not likely to be—at least for the present. The only art that now claims attention is that of war. When Count Palikao read the list of the Ministry to the Senate yesterday afternoon he had not received Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne's acceptance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but it has since arrived.

There is said to have been a difference of opinion between the Emperor and Empress with respect to the Prince Imperial. The Empress was for sending him to Paris; the boy was excited by the unusual scenes among which he finds himself, and perhaps affected by the anxiety he may have seen around him. Altogether, his father seems to have deemed it better he should return to the thing appeared to be settled, and the Empress expected him at the Tuileries, and spoke of his coming to some of her friends. It was generally believed that he had arrived, but it seems that the Empress thought he should remain with his father and see the war through, and that her wishes finally prevailed. Thus, at least, are recent conflicting statements explained.—*Times*.

LETTERS FROM THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

BRUSSELS, AUGUST 11, EVENING.

The *Independance Belge* of this evening contains the following as the text of the letter addressed by the Prince de Joinville to Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the French Minister of Marine:—

"In presence of the danger which threatens our country, I ask the Emperor to be allowed to serve on the active army in any capacity, and request my old comrade to assist me in obtaining this permission."

The *Etoile Belge* of this evening publishes the following letter from the Duc d'Aumale to the French Minister of War:—

"You call out all Frenchmen to fight for the defence of the country. I am a Frenchman, an able-bodied soldier, and have the rank of General of Division. I ask to serve in the active army."

The Duc de Chartres, also writing to the Minister of War, says—

"As a Frenchman, and as a former officer in the American and Italian wars, I request to be employed on active service. My most ardent wish is to fight for my country, even if it be only as a volunteer."

BELGIAN ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

BRUSSELS, AUGUST 11.

The Communal Council of Brussels has voted the following address to Queen Victoria and the English people:—

"Madame,—The great and noble people over whose destinies your Majesty presides have just given a fresh proof of their friendly sentiments towards our country. In the midst of the serious events which are now disturbing the soil of all Europe, the Government of your Majesty, impressed by the obligations contracted by the signatories of the Treaty of 1839, has, with its allies, done what it was bound to do. Two days ago the Privy Council assembled at the Tuileries, Count Palikao, the presidents of the two Chambers, and other dignitaries being present. The Empress presided, and the deliberations are said to have lasted till 5 in the morning. Even after this long labour the Ministry was still unborn, but, after brief repose, the Council met again, and the makeshift Cabinet, of which you know the composition, was completed in time for announcement to the Chamber. The Ministry of Fine Arts, invented by M. Ollivier for the benefit of his friend Maurice Richard, was not filled up, and is not likely to be—at least for the present. The only art that now claims attention is that of war. When Count Palikao read the list of the Ministry to the Senate yesterday afternoon he had not received Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne's acceptance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but it has since arrived.

There is said to have been a difference of opinion between the Emperor and Empress with respect to the Prince Imperial. The Empress was for sending him to Paris; the boy was excited by the unusual scenes among which he finds himself, and perhaps affected by the anxiety he may have seen around him. Altogether, his father seems to have deemed it better he should return to the thing appeared to be settled, and the Empress expected him at the Tuileries, and spoke of his coming to some of her friends. It was generally believed that he had arrived, but it seems that the Empress thought he should remain with his father and see the war through, and that her wishes finally prevailed. Thus, at least, are recent conflicting statements explained.—*Times*.

LETTERS FROM THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

BRUSSELS, AUGUST 11, EVENING.

The *Independance Belge* of this evening contains the following as the text of the letter addressed by the Prince de Joinville to Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the French Minister of Marine:—

"In presence of the danger which threatens our country, I ask the Emperor to be allowed to serve on the active army in any capacity, and request my old comrade to assist me in obtaining this permission."

The *Etoile Belge* of this evening publishes the following letter from the Duc d'Aumale to the French Minister of War:—

"You call out all Frenchmen to fight for the defence of the country. I am a Frenchman, an able-bodied soldier, and have the rank of General of Division. I ask to serve in the active army."

The Duc de Chartres, also writing to the Minister of War, says—

"As a Frenchman, and as a former officer in the American and Italian wars, I request to be employed on active service. My most ardent wish is to fight for my country, even if it be only as a volunteer."

BELGIAN ADDRESS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

BRUSSELS, AUGUST 11.

The Communal Council of Brussels has voted the following address to Queen Victoria and the English people:—

"Madame,—The great and noble people over whose destinies your Majesty presides have just given a fresh proof of their friendly sentiments towards our country. In the midst of the serious events which are now disturbing the soil of all Europe, the Government of your Majesty, impressed by the obligations contracted by the signatories of the Treaty of 1839, has, with its allies, done what it was bound to do. Two days ago the Privy Council assembled at the Tuileries, Count Palikao, the presidents of the two Chambers, and other dignitaries being present. The Empress presided, and the deliberations are said to have lasted till 5 in the morning. Even after this long labour the Ministry was still unborn, but, after brief repose, the Council met again, and the makeshift Cabinet, of which you know the composition, was completed in time for announcement to the Chamber. The Ministry of Fine Arts, invented by M. Ollivier for the benefit of his friend Maurice Richard, was not filled up, and is not likely to be—at least for the present. The only art that now claims attention is that of war. When Count Palikao read the list of the Ministry to the Senate yesterday afternoon he had not received Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne's acceptance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but it has since arrived.

There is said to have been a difference of opinion between the Emperor and Empress with respect to the Prince Imperial. The Empress was for sending him to Paris; the boy was excited by the unusual scenes among which he finds himself, and perhaps affected by the anxiety he may have seen around him. Altogether, his father seems to have deemed it better he should return to the thing appeared to be settled, and the Empress expected him at the Tuileries, and spoke of his coming to some of her friends. It was generally believed that he had arrived, but it seems that the Empress thought he should remain with his father and see the war through, and that her wishes finally prevailed. Thus, at least, are recent conflicting statements explained.—*Times*.

RECEPTION OF FRENCH PRISONERS AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, AUGUST 7.

The first batch of French prisoners, containing 480 rank and file, among them about sixty Africans and twelve officers, arrived here yesterday at six o'clock P.M. They were expected as early as eleven o'clock by a large crowd before the terminus of the railway from Halle. The terminus itself was closed to the public; admission by ticket only. The seven hours which I had to wait at the terminus were still not thrown away, from the variety of interesting scenes, amongst which the state of war, that offered themselves to the eye of the spectator at the terminus. They began with an affray, which proved that "the people in arms," as the Prussians call their army, is not always, and in all its subdivisions, such a pattern of order and self-imposed discipline as in general may be said of it. Trains with artillery, cavalry, infantry, kept on arriving from the east and proceeded to the south west, and now and then carriages were attached for the conveyance of troops from Berlin itself. Berlin landwehr had taken possession of one of these carriages by leaving their knapsacks in it, and then, already half drunk, went off to the bar, from which they returned in a highly noisy and excited state. In the meantime soldiers of the line from Eastern Prussia had got into the carriage and refused to leave it, because they had been ordered to get in. A dreadful scuffle ensued in the interior of the carriage, both parties using the butt ends of their muskets. The soldiers of the line, who were quite sober, were thrown out, and soon the entrance to the bar was sealed.

One of the numerous associations now existing in Berlin for supporting and comforting the army, to which the terminus of the Halle Railway has been allotted as a field of operations, had prepared their tents for the reception of the prisoners, with beer, wine, and soda-water, and young ladies to wait upon them. Their supper they were to take at the other terminus at the east of the town, whence their journey to Grandenz was to be continued. The association, which presides at the Halle Railway Terminus, lays stress on its name as a Christian association; that at the Eastern Railway is a secular one. Here Christianity did not enter into the rivalry with secularism. There was nothing to be seen of provision being made for the correspondence of the men with their relatives, for their instruction in the foreign language that they will need, &c., and that greatest relief of all to men on a journey of nearly a thousand miles on burning hot days, and huddled together in good carriages, a cigar, had not been thought of. But there was a clergyman ready with German tracts, which the French cannot read.

In the course of the afternoon it had become impossible to continue admission by ticket only. The crowd outside, which had become immense, by repeated rushes had forced the gates, and those that once were in could not again be turned out. No similar curiosity to see the prisoners was observable during the Austrian war, and it could easily be seen that it was owing altogether to the Turcos. In the meantime the startling news had been spreading that by express telegraphic order of the King William all the French prisoners were to be conducted, on foot, through the interior parts of the town. Whoever knows the people of Berlin knows also that this would have been next to impossible. Though there would have been no danger to the personal safety of the poor fellows, there would have been to everybody else in the streets. With a police force seen service, and also to make a levy of all citizens who have been under arms. The committee proposed, moreover, that all men between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age who are unmarried and have no children shall be required to join the army. M. de Forcade la Roquette, who read the report, before resuming his seat, moved a vote of thanks to the French Army, declaring that it had deserved well of the country. Unanimous cheering, three times renewed, greeted this motion, and the House decided that the President should transmit it to the army. The above propositions were unanimously adopted. M. Estancelin moved that the Legislative Body should sit *en permanence* until the Prussians evacuated France. On a vote there were 117 ayes against 117 noes, and the motion was consequently lost. M. Jules Ferry questioned the Cabinet as to the use it intended to make of the powers conferred upon it by the state of siege, and criticized the repressive measures resorted to. No reply was given by the Government, and the matter dropped.

Letters from Paris state that there is a growing belief that the Empire is at an end, whatever may be the fate of the next battle. It is reported that some of the leading public men of France, Orleanist and Republican, have been discussing the propriety of proposing to the Chamber to establish a provisional government; and it is even said that some friends of the Emperor have already made preparations for the flight of the Empress and her son. Indeed, at present there is a great diversity in the statements as to the whereabouts of the Prince Imperial. On Wednesday it was announced that he had returned to Paris.

On Thursday a telegram from Metz assured us he was still with the Emperor in that town. Another report, which on Wednesday evening took a very positive form, is that the Prince arrived on that day in London, and drove at once to the French Embassy. The precautions which in such a case would naturally be taken to conceal the Prince's movements render it, of course, very difficult to ascertain the truth, but there is strong reason for believing that his Imperial Highness has actually reached our shores, along with a considerable quantity of jewels and other valuables belonging to the Emperor and Empress.—*Pall Mall Budget*, Aug. 12.

NOTES BY THE "SPECTATOR"

OF AUGUST 13.

THE GENERAL POSITION.

The German Army is before Metz. Napoleon, shut up in Metz with two-thirds of his forces, the other third having been destroyed, demoralized, or driven to the rear, awaits with despairing courage the attack of the German Army. He is Cæsar, and his pledge never to return to Paris except "victorious or dead" has been circulated through France, which is half in despair and half in revolution. The Ollivier Ministry has fallen, killed by public and well-deserved contempt; all passed soldiers unmarried and under thirty have been summoned to the rank; the new Ministry, headed by General Montauban, threatens Paris, and urges all troops not necessary to shoot Parisians to the frontier; while Paris stands, sword in hand, for the National Guard has been armed, waiting for intelligence. If the Germans are beaten, well, the reckoning may be postponed; but if the Germans are victorious again, the Empire must disappear. The old majority in the Chamber—the 116—will in that case, it is believed, nominate a Provisional Government, with General Trochu at its head—that is, will try to restore the House of Orleans, now encamped *en masse* in Brussels—while the Left will demand a Republic under a Directory. There will be no possibility of defence by the Bonapartists, for their chief will be in exile—or, as he says, in his grave—and neither the Empress nor the little lad has claim or hold on France.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH.

The first point to be noted in the calculation of chances is the apparent collapse in the numerical strength of the French Army. We have from the first maintained that the Emperor was outnumbered, but the accounts now in circulation are incredible. If they are true—if, for instance, it is true, as the *Siecle* says, that the Emperor has with him only 130,000 men—the Empire for years has been an imposture. We prefer our own calculations, which place the army defending Metz at 200,000 men, namely, the Guard and five corps of 20,000 each still unbroken. We doubt if many reinforcements have passed Nancy, where Macmahon needs men as much as his master, to prevent the Crown Prince turning Metz, and where, with his own shattered forces, De Failly's weakened but not shattered corps, and the Garde Mobile from Chalons, he may have 60,000 or 70,000 men. On the other hand, supposing the Prussians to have lost about equally with the French, they still will have 115,000 men with the Crown Prince at Saverne, 130,000 men in the King's army at Saarbruck, and 130,000 men under Frederick Charles at Sierck,—total 370,000 of whom ninety per cent. would be available for the battle. The odds are fearful; but Prussian Emperor has Metz, and the Moselle in its front must have been terribly swelled with the rain.

WHAT WILL SATISFY GERMANY?

The *Times* of Friday has a curious article on the necessity of mediation between this Emperor and the girl for which is that the Germans, if they win, will have a right to claim the expenses of the war, a recognition of Germany as a whole, and a permanent reduction in the armed force of France. We do not like the terms. The real danger is lest King William, who, once in the field, grows stern, should ask for the line of the Vosges, the old German frontier, and one more defensible than any which exists. If he asks this,—and he hints that he will ask it, and add out of it to Bavarian possessions—the war will go on; but even if driven from this, the demand as to the army is absurd. It will only compel the French to adopt the Prussian system, and send her whole population, as Prussia did, through the military mill. The money Germany must have—the one tactical fault of Berlin is stinginess—but it is greatly to be regretted that France has not a good big colony to offer. We are not certain even now that Prussia would not accept, say, the Isle Bourbon and Cochin-China, sooner than Alsace, which the French would plot for ever to regain. Ships, colonies, and commerce are German "ideas."

THE EMPIRE IN DANGER.

The accounts from Paris are evidently modified by a fear that letters are opened; but it would seem clear that the Empress is not equal to the occasion; that the great officials are scarcely loyal to the Empire, omitting from all proclamations the usual "Vive l'Empereur!" that some, at all events, of the leading Bonapartists are taking precautions about their property; that the desire for a change of Government is not limited to the Reds, but extends to the middle-class; that Paris does not rush to the frontier, but desires to be armed in Paris; and that all classes are waiting news in almost ferocious anxiety. There has, however, been no serious movement yet, and the use of bodies of troops to protect the Tuileries, the Corps Législatif, and M. Ollivier's house has been scarcely needed.

STRASBOURG.

A telegram has been received from Carlsruhe, dated 10th August, according to which Strasburg has been invested by the Baden division of the German Army, under General Beyer, an army which must have crossed by Breisach. Strasburg has only one regiment of infantry, is "scantily provisioned," and if really invested must surrender, from the difficulty of obtaining food. The loss of the great city will annoy Paris, but as the country between the Rhine and the Vosges is already lost, the catastrophe will make little difference to the war.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO THE FRENCH.

SAARBRUCK, August 11.—King William, on leaving this town, addressed the following proclamation, in French, to the French people:—

We, William, King of Prussia, make known the following to the inhabitants of the French territories occupied by the German armies.

The Emperor Napoleon having made, by land and by sea, an attack on the German nation, which desired and still desires to live in peace with the French people, I have assumed the command of the German armies to repel this aggression, and I have been led by military circumstances to cross the frontiers of France. I am waging war against soldiers, not against French citizens. Consequently will continue to enjoy security for their persons and property so long as they themselves shall not by hostile attempts against the German troops deprive me of the right of according them my protection. By special arrangements, which will be duly made known to the public, the general commanding the different corps will determine the measures to be taken towards the communes or individuals that may place themselves in opposition to the usages of war. They will, in like manner, regulate all that concerns the requisitions which may be deemed necessary for the wants of the troops, and they will fix the rate of exchange between French and German currencies in order to facilitate the individual transactions between the troops and the inhabitants.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, Aug. 12.)

The Prussians stormed Weissenburg on the 4th of August, taking 500 prisoners. On the 6th of August they attacked the French at Woerth, and were again successful, capturing two eagles, six mitrailleuses, thirty cannon, and 4,000 prisoners, and on the same day the French were forced to retire along their whole line, and Strasbourg is surrounded on all sides. The Commander has refused to surrender. The losses on both sides have been very large.

The Emperor is said to be very ill.

The Ollivier Cabinet has been overthrown, and Paris has been placed in a state of siege. The Empress and the Ministry have each issued proclamations appealing to the patriotism of the country. All able-bodied citizens under thirty years of age are to be incorporated into the Garde Mobile, and those between thirty and forty are to enter the National Guard.

A new